FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA GROUP CONDEMNS U.S. CONTRA AID APPROVAL

PA271653 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The Contadora Group today condemned the U.S. decision to increase the aid, including military aid, to the groups that are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Here we have a report from New York by Roberto Gonzalez Perez, a NOTIMEX correspondent for "7 Days" newscast.

[Begin recording] The decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to support the $100-million aid for the Nicaraguan contras is a historic mistake that may damage inter-American relations. Stating this on behalf of the Contadora Group, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor added that the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of any country is not only a legal, but a political matter as well.

The four foreign ministers of the Contadora Group met with the UN secretary general this morning to present to him a report on the most recent progress of their effort.

During a joint news conference, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi noted that the Contadora documents stated that one of the basic conditions for peace in Central America is not to provide any aid to the irregular forces operating in the region. [end recording]

OAS SECRETARY GENERAL CALLS FOR CONTADORA SUPPORT

FL280036 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, June 27, CANA -- Organization of American States (OAS) Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares today called for an intensification of efforts by Latin American countries to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America.

The OAS chief executive reiterated his strong support for the efforts of the Contadora Group of which the four countries are members. He urged them to intensify their efforts. We should not concentrate on anything that may discourage the Contadora Group and Support Group efforts, but always with a favourable outlook, we should stress everything that would lead to a final conciliation of the Central American family, he added.

He spoke shortly after the U.S. House of Representatives reversed an earlier decison and voted $100 million in mostly military aid to rebels fighting the Nicaraguan Government.

CAPUTO: U.S. CONGRESS DECISION REGRETTABLE

PY271315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1203 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has noted that "when you fight the devil with his own weapons, you are transforming the situation into an inferno." Caputo said this regarding the U.S. House of Representative's decision to approve the sending of $100 million in aid to the counterrevolutionary groups operating in Nicaragua.

In a statement to Radio Mitre, Caputo, who regretted the House of Representatives' decision, expressed his hope that the Contadora Group and the Support Group negotiations "will help find a political solution to the Central American crisis before the irregular actions that are promoted from outside the continent turn this region into the scene of an East-West conflict, a conflict which has no connection with the interests and real problems of Latin America nations."

Justifying his criticism of the U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras, the Argentine foreign minister noted that "we Argentines have fresh in our memories the experience of what fighting terror with terror means." He said this in reference to the anti-subversive struggle and he reasserted that the government's position in favor of "respect of international rights."

Caputo added: "The worst thing that can happen for Latin Americans is for the law of the jungle to prevail in Central America because we will inevitably lose because we are not the lions." Caputo said that "the potential danger to the stability of our continent is just as great when one of our nations allies itself with extra-regional power as it is when as a result of any action of another power, we destroy the international legal order and the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of nations."

U.S., USSR EXTEND INVITATION FOR SPACE FLIGHT

PY290256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (AFP) -- Official sources in Buenos Aires today confirmed that both the United States and the Soviet Union have asked the Argentine Air Force to nominate an officer to participate in a space flight.

The sources have revealed that NASA's invitation was sent to the Argentine Government 8 months ago, but they pointed out that the invitation had obviously remained in abeyance in view of the paralyzation of the U.S. space program after the accident that destroyed the space shuttle Challenger.

This week the Soviet Union's Air Force attache in Buenos Aires, Colonel Viktor Toptashov, admitted the possibility that an Argentine Air Force officer or aeronautics engineer might participate in a Soviet flight. In this respect, military sources cited by the local press indicated that talks with Moscow on this topic are progressing well.

DETAILS OF ALFONSIN'S ASIAN TRIP DISCUSSED

PY290206 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1632 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (DYN) -- It was learned from reliable sources today that President Raul Alfonsin will propose the creation of a "council of notables" to the Japanese Government. This council will have the task of outlining the new framework of bilateral relations. Alfonsin will make this proposal to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during the official visit he will make to Japan, where he will arrive on 13 July.

According to these reliable sources, Alfonsin and Nakasone will discuss several points pertaining to the relations between the two countries. They will also discuss disarmament, the Central American situation, Latin America's democratization process and Latin America's foreign debt.

It has also been learned that Alfonsin believes that the creation of a "council of notables," or "wise men," would help outline the guidelines for strengthening ties between the two countries, because their economies complement each other and this fact will permit an increase in trade.

Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo and Shintaro Abe will be charged with evaluating and promoting the modus operandi that will be used by the group of "wise men," which, it is believed, must comprise only a few members.

Regarding disarmament, it is known that Nakasone will propose to Alfonsin that Argentina sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. When discussing this topic Alfonsin will undoubtedly explain Argentina's nuclear policy to Nakasone.

Another leak indicates that Nakasone will want to discuss the Central American situation and he will take advantage of the opportunity to express Japan's pleasure regarding the Contadora Group's activities, in which Argentina is participating. Nakasone is also very interested in the democratization process in Latin America, and he might ask Alfonsin's opinion on the political developments in Paraguay and Chile, Argentina's neighbors which have been subject to military regimes for many years, and in which the opposition is permanently repressed.

Regarding the foreign debt, which is another topic that will be discussed during the Alfonsin-Nakasone meeting, the Argentine president will have the opportunity to explain the development of the Cartagena Consensus and the efforts that are being made by Argentina in this respect.

Caputo and Abe will discuss a Argentine-Japanese Cultural Week and set the date and place for it.

Alfonsin and his entourage, which in addition to Caputo will include Economy Minister Juan V. Sorrouille, will depart on 10 July. The trip will include visits to New Zealand, Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Portugal.

The first stopover of the transpolar flight will be Auckland, New Zealand, where Alfonsin will meet with the high-level officials. After staying a few hours in that city, the Boeing 707 -- registration TC-91 -- that is being used by the delegation will leave for Australia, an English-speaking country like New Zealand, with which Argentina has very cordial relations. Alfonsin and his entourage will depart Australia for Japan and they expect to arrive in Tokyo on 13 July. On arrival the delegation will go to the Akasaka Palace.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ARMY GENERALS MEETING

PY271818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0120 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (NA) -- The Army has released the following communique about the meeting of generals in the Libertador Building this evening:

The first meeting of generals on duty in the country presided over by the Army chief of staff ended today at 2230.

After an introduction made by General Hector Rios Erenu the generals spoke about the following subjects:

1. the state of the rationalization studies carried out by different special commissions;

2. the annual posting orders of officers;

3. evaluation procedures for promotions;

4. training and education aspects;

5. budget allotment and maintenance situation;

6. investigation and development projects already under way or planned;

7. the report to be given to the defense minister when he next visits the Army staff;

8. evaluation of the inspections carried out by the chief of staff to the XXII Infantry Brigade and the VIII Mountain Infantry Brigade units;

9. state of the second phase of the Army modernization.

The meeting will continue tomorrow at 0800 with briefings by Army corps commanders and the general director of the military academies about subjects pertaining to their respective jurisdictions.

The meeting will end at noon when the chief of staff will speak of his conclusions, give out orders for the second half of the military year and about the inspections he will continue making to the different units of the force.

In the afternoon the promotion board will hold its plenary meeting.

Today at noon the defense minister attended a luncheon with all the generals who participated in the meeting.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO PRC -- Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM) -- The PRC Government has approved the appointment of Arturo Ossorio Arana as Argentine ambassador to the PRC. Ossorio Arana is replacing Hector Subiza. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0101 GMT 18 Jun 86 PY]

'NECESSARY ACTIONS' TO BE TAKEN TO MAINTAIN ORDER

Barthelemy on 'Agitation'

PY261835 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated that the government will not hesitate to enforce a state of seige if the agitation against social peace continues. The minister talked about the social stability in the country and the last mobilization conducted by peasant organizations in Patacamaya. He added that the mobilization was not successful despite a campaign for support.

Minister Barthelemy categorically stated on behalf of the government that the established order will be maintained.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] We have stated that the first obligation of the government is to maintain social peace and if needed the necessary actions will be taken by the government [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The government decision will depend a great deal on the social situation resulting from the differences between the government and the leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation over the consultation to be held next month.

Valle Comments

PY281648 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle has told Panamericana that the Armed Forces will comply with the constitutional rules. Therefore, if the peasant confederation carried out its threat to set up road blocks on 30 June, the Army will be forced to go out to comply with constitutional duties of guaranteeing the free movement of Bolivian citizens.

[Begin Valle recording] I first wish to ratify the Armed Forces' will to comply with all their constitutional duties. One of these duties is to guarantee the free movement of all Bolivian citizens. The Armed Forces will not act outside the constitutional framework. We are living in a democracy firmly and currently [word indistinct] supported by the Armed Forces. We will comply with the Constitution which establishes rights but also duties for all Bolivians. [end recording]

The defense minister also said that there is no need to conduct a poll, because the subjects questioned by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB], which are the foreign debt and the tax reform, have been fully approved by the people in the last elections when voting for the current administration, which endorsed these positions.

[Begin Valle recording] I would like to point out something regarding this COB poll. Evidently, given the measures adopted by the government within a national economic reactivation plan, an artificial atmosphere of national restlessness has been created. This restless situation is based on an ideal that is not valid: the repetition of an old and worn-out formula brought out again and again, in the case of the foreign debt payment. It is well-known that all parties of the extreme left sought to exclude the payment of the foreign debt in the last elections.

However, the parties which proposed normalizing our economy by renegotiating the debt within reasonable and favorable terms for Bolivia, are the ones that received the largest number of votes. Therefore, the people have already expressed their desire regarding the subject during the last elections. To raise this matter again would mean to indirectly promote an atmosphere of restlessness.

## Document Says Coup Planned

PY281348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0430 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Leaders of the governing Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), dismissed officers, and labor leaders are preparing a coup d'etat and planning to assassinate President Victor Paz Estenssoro, according to a document attributed to the government intelligence services and published here today.

Although the Interior Ministry has not admitted having written the document, the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) asserted at a press conference that the report has been drawn up by the ministry in order to initiate a harsh repression against the labor and popular movement. The report (dated 16 May) states that the leader of the subversion is the current Bolivian ambassador to Lima, Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, who assumed his diplomatic post last week. It also says that the government will be taken over by current Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon, who is also president of the Andean Parliament.

Among the officers who will reportedly participate in the coup appear some former collaborators of General Luis Garcia Meza (1980-1981), such as Coionel Rodrigo Lea Plaza and Colonel Faustino Rico Toro, as well as others of a leftist leaning, namely Major Ruben Sanchez. Among the plotters there are also labor leaders, such as mineworkers' leader Filemon Escobar, and others equally well-known.

So far, Paz Estenssoro's government has not admitted that its intelligence services have written this document, but the COB asserts having obtained it from an Interior Ministry informer.

## Government Denies 'Coup Document'

PY281614 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jun (AFP) -- The Interior Ministry today termed as apocryphal the document which the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) attributed to state security organizations. The document reports on th preparation of a coup d'etat and the intention to assassinate President Victor Paz Estenssoro. The ministry document clarifying the matter says that neither the Interior Ministry not its personnel resort to subterfuge in their mission to preserve state security and safeguard public peace.

It was recalled that COB leaders stated yesterday that the alleged report was given then by an Interior Ministry agent. COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo said that various governments in the past resorted to inventing plots to unleash harsh repressions against the labor movement, just as would be happening now.

According to the document obtained by the COB, the leaders of the plot against Paz Estenssoro were Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon and Bolivian Ambassador to Lima Nuflo Chavez Ortiz. Other participants in the antidemocratic preparations were retired officers Mario Vargas Salinas, Rodrigo Lea Plaza, Emilio Lanza, and Faustino Rico Toro, as well as union leaders, among whom Filemon Escobar was mentioned.

## LUIS ARCE GOMEZ FAILS TO APPEAR IN COURT

PY271639 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The second defendant in the Supreme Court trial against Garcia Meza, former Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, failed to appear at the first question session as scheduled by the Supreme Court judges in Sucre. This is reported from Sucre in view of the seriousness that this situation entails since Arce Gomez may be charged with contempt of court for not appearing before the court. The following is a relay from Sucre by our correspondent.

[Begin relay] The Supreme Court continues to study Garcia Meza's confessions almost one week after the reading of the confessions of the main defendant of the trial that is taking place in Sucre. However, new hearings were held in the last few hours at the Supreme Court.

The questioning of Luis Arce Gomez was supposed to take place on 26 June, but he did not appear before court.

In its next meeting, the Supreme Court will decide whether to issue another court summons for Luis Arce Gomez, former interior minister during the Garcia Meza government, and immediately charge him with contempt of court; or whether to give him another 10-day deadline for appearing before the court. [end relay]

## PLANNING MINISTER UNDERGOES SURGERY IN PARIS

PY280240 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] During a press conference, Information Minister German Antelo announced that Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada has undergone surgery in the French capital. Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada suffered a sudden inflammation of the appendix and had to seek appropriate medical treatment.

[Begin recording] Fortunately, the minister is already recovering. He had a problem involving an inflammation of the appendix. He was operated on in Paris and must stay in bed for 5 days, after which he may fly back to our country. [end recording]

## BRIEFS

NEW FAB BORDER GROUP: A new Bolivian Air Force [FAB] group will be headquartered in the Puerto Suarez border area. The opening is scheduled for 10 June. FAB authorities have reported that this new unit will be headquartered 900 km east of Boliva [as published], on the Brazilian border. Thus, the FAB will fulfill its noble task of preserving Bolivan sovereignty by posting this newly-created unit to a strategic point like Puerto Suarez, where it will undertake missions to support the development and progress of this remote area of our fatherland. The new air detachment has been named "Lieutenant Colonel Jose Manuel del Carpio." [Excerpts] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 3 PY]

SPANISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Justo Navarro Izquierdo on 11 June presented his credentials to President Victor Paz Estenssoro as the new Spanish ambassador to Bolivia. [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Jun 86 p 1 PY]

PRC AMBASSADOR LIKELY TO BECOME AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

PY271655 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On 1 July Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre will submit a draft resolution to the Planalto Palace creating the Brazilian Embassy in Havana. After the preident signs the resolution, a delegation of three or four diplomats, an architect among them, will visit Havana to observe the areas where the Brazilian Embassy and the ambassador's residence will be located.

The Brazilian ambassador to Havana has not been designated yet. The ambassador will be chosen from a list of names that President Jose Sarney will receive in the next few days. According to Itamaraty spokesman Ruy Nogueira, Brazilian Ambassador to Beijing Italo Zappa is very likely to be designated to the post in Havana.

PCBR MEMBERS ROB BANKS TO FINANCE STRUGGLE

PY281515 Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported in Rio de Janeiro this evening that the members of the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party [PCBR] robbed two banks in the State of Bahai, northern Brazil, to obtain money for the armed struggle against the regime.

According to the O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO newspaper agency, this news was released today in Salvador by former Air Force Sergeant Antonio Prestes de Paula, who participated om the two roberies and was arrested this week by the Brazilian Federal Police in the State of Goias. The two robberies were carried out by the former sergeant and five other PCBR members who were also arrested, the source reported, adding that the criminals had planned other robberies in the northeastern region of Brazil to finance the armed struggle.

When four of the six criminals were arrested last April, they had said that the money they obtained was meant to be sent to Nicaragua to help that government.

The PCBR was founded during the 1970's by Brazilian leftists who favored the armed struggle.

MONETARY COUNCIL ENACTS NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY280052 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The National Monetary Council has approved several measure aimed at reducing the credits granted to consumers.

[Begin Lourival Macedo relay, en progress]...among such measures are the reduction of personal loans to the level they were in April, when the independent financial agencies and the financial agencies run by the commercial banks lent 4 and 16 billion cruzados respectively to consumers.

These agencies will have to reduce their loans to 600 million and 7 billion cruzados respectively in the following manner: The agencies run by the commercial banks will reduce their credits to consumers by 20 percent. This will be done by reducing them by 7 percent in July, 7 percent in August, and 6 percent in September. The independent agencies will reduce their lending by 10 percent. This will be done by reducing them by 7 percent in July and 3 percent in August.

Credit cards will no longer be used for buying gasoline. In addition, loans using social security funds have been banned.

Planning Minister Joao Sayad has said that these measures will be temporarily enforced and that they will be lifted on 31 December 1986.

Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has said that the objective of these measures is to balance supply and demand.

[Begin Funaro recording] We must give time to the agricultural and industrial sectors so that they can increase production and so that demand can be properly met. Second, based on our experience with the price freeze and on our contact with all sectors, I am absolutely sure that it is possible for our economy to continue to run normally and attain stability. I am sure that most prices can drop. This is extremely positive, because it shows that Brazilian economy is not under inflationary pressure. What we went through in the last 30 days....[changes thought] The Cruzado Plan will complete its 120th day on 28 June, and we will close this 4-month period with an inflation figure of approximately 3 percent. This is a great victory for our country. [end recording]

In addition to these measures, the National Monetary Council has changed the system of operation of passbook savings. Quarterly interest payments on savings accounts will no longer be paid only every 3 months, as established under the Cruzado Plan. It will now be paid in any month the account holder chooses to receive the quarterly interest. Thus, if a person opens three accounts in succesive months, he will be in a position to receive quarterly interest payments every month.

The council has also created an insurance system covering the loans that Brazilian companies contract with foreign banks through local banks. Funaro explained that the funds for the system will come from the surcharge of so-called "spread" [preceding word in English] that foreign banks collect when the loan does not have a government guarantee. Thus, if the bank that is acting as a middleman goes bankrupt, the debt must be repaid by the insurance system. [end relay]

## BRIEFS

AIR CONTROLLERS ASSIST IRAQ -- Two FAB [Brazilian Air Force] officers, who are specialized air traffic controllers, are on their way to Iraq to provide technical assistance and training to Iraqi civilian and military organizations. This information was confirmed on 24 Jun by the Public Relations Center of the Aeronautics Ministry, which added that Iraq is interested in the integrated -- civilian and military -- air traffic control system as used in Brazil. The Iraqi Government now wants to establish a similar system in Iraq. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 86 p 2 PY]

TERRORIST ARSENAL SEIZED; ATTACK THWARTED

PY281823 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 27 Jun (AFP) -- The Chilean Military Government Security Service has captured an arsenal of the proscribed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] and arrested the terrorist guarding it, it was reported here today. In an official communique released by the National Social Communications Agency, it is reported that National Intelligence Center [CNI] personnel discovered weapons, munitions, and explosives in the house in which Communist Party member Reinaldo Gallardo was arrested.

The communique also says that the leftist FPMR had planned to attack a Carabineros garrison. The FPMR, which the government considers the armed branch of the Communist Party, has claimed responsibility for several attacks in the last 2 years.

BUSES BURNED; STOPPAGE ANNOUNCED FOR 1, 2 JULY

PY272242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 27 Jun (AFP) -- The Chilean police today reported that five buses have been burned in Santiago over the past 48 hours. Three buses were burned by armed groups who shouted antigovernment slogans and forced the passengers to get off the buses so that they could burn them. Timer devices, which detonated inflammable charges when the buses were parked at the terminal station, were used in the other two cases.

No official report has been issued concerning details of the assailants. It is presumed, however, that they belong to clandestine organizations opposed to the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

A nationwide stoppage, called by the National Civic Assembly which has center-left leanings and includes trade union organizations, demanding an end to the military government installed in power 12 years ago has been announced in Chile for 1 and 2 July.

PDC'S VALDES URGES PINOCHET TO FIND SOLUTIONS

PY271751 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Jun 86 p C5

[Text] Christian Democratic Party [PDC] President Gabriel Valdes yesterday requested President Pinochet "lead the way for political solutions that will truly resolve" what he described as "a national crisis."

The PDC leader called a press conference to issue his written answer to a statement made by Pinochet. According to Valdes the president made a direct reference to him when he said that "I did not understand anything he was talking about when he said that the plebiscite established in the so-called 1980 constitution, will be held in 1989."

The PDC president has noted that the country believes that by refusing to take into consideration the National Accord and its immediate measures; by ignoring the Chile Demands proposals and by insisting on the need to hold a plebiscite in 1989, the president has reasserted his intention to "perpetuate himself in power." Valdes added that "by 1989, Pinochet will have been president for 16 years and if his plans are fulfilled he will virtually be president for 25 years."

Valdes noted that although General Pinochet charges politicians with being power hungry, it is Gen Pinochet who has to give some explanations about his will to continue as president after 16 years in power." The PDC president noted that "for our part, our desire is to serve the country and our task is to restore democracy. We are not moved by personal ambition to fulfill these objectives and we are willing to support a person that rallies the citizens' support so as to establish a democracy."

Later he answered President Pinochet's charges that he was ambitious by saying that "he must give clear answers to what the country demands: He must lead the way to political solutions that will truly resolve the national crisis that the entire country is experiencing."

Speaking about the recent document issued by the Democratic Alliance [AD], Valdes said that he believes that the AD has answered the Civic Assembly by expressing its political will that "free elections be held now." Valdes added that "there are many formulas that have been proposed. All of them could be interesting. However, it is my personal belief, and that of the AD, that before proposing any specific formulas, the Armed Forces, which are in power, must show some minimum sign of political will to undertake negotiations to discuss these formulas. True formulas are the result of negotiations."

The PDC leader noted that the AD is seeking a peaceful solution. He noted that "peaceful solutions are achieved by negotiating with the sector that is in power. This has been the case of all the peaceful solutions that have been achieved throughout the world and this is what we want to do in Chile. We have said this from the very beginning. This is why we were part of the dialogue undertaken by [former Interior Minister Sergio Onofre] Jarpa; this is why we sent a letter to the Armed Forces commanders; this is why we signed the National Accord; and this is why we are reasserting our will to find a peaceful solution."

Valdes noted that "solutions must be sought with those who exercise power." He added that "we gain nothing by speculating about the holding of talks" with a person who has always upheld a position which only seeks to perpetuate himself in power." He said that the existence of electoral registries "does not mean anything has been accepted. It is merely the exercising of a citizens right through which they know where they can express their will. These electoral registries can be used for many things, we believe that they are used to hold free and open elections."

Asked whether he will submit suggestions on the congressional draft bill to the subcommittee headed by Juan de Dios Carmona, Valdes said that: "We do not give it any importance."

Stating that he will speak on his views about the democratic future in Chile on 10 July at the Social Union of Christian Businessmen, Valdes declined to discuss his position on the agrarian reform and other issues, which he said will be discussed on 10 July.

Regarding the new defeat that PDC unions suffered in the Chuquicamata mine union elections where the MDP [People's Democratic Movement] leftist militants won, Valdes said that the party is studying these results. He also blamed the government for "the radicalization" of the positions upheld by the union sector.

BOMBS AT HONDURAN CONSULATE, SOVIET CENTER

PA271749 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1731 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Two explosive devices went off in Medellin. A few minutes ago, a bomb exploded in front of the Honduran Consulate located in the Belen neighborhood in southern Medellin. It slightly injured the consul. The other explosive device exploded in the Soviet-Colombian center located in the commercial sector of Medellin. The explosion caused serious damage to the building and to nearby houses. The metropolitan police said no group has claimed responsibility yet for the attacks and that there have been no arrests.

HONDURAN CONSUL INJURED

PA280056 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] This Friday would not be complete without the terrorist attacks to which we have painfully become accustomed; this time it happened in Medellin. The capital of Antioquia was the site of two terrorist attacks today; the most grave one was perpetrated against Rosario Menosca de Aguirre, honorary Honduran consul in Medellin. A bomb was placed inside the garage at the consul's residence and exploded when the diplomat was about to take out her vehicle this morning, on her way to a medical appointment.

Two of the diplomat's children, who were close by, were unhurt, but she sustained several wounds. She sustained two dangerous wounds on her back, and it was necessary to transfer her immediately to the Soma Clinic. In addition, the diplomat is 7 months pregnant. The residence's garage and the vehicle sustained serious damages.

Another attack was perpetrated against the Colombian-Soviet Institute early this morning; a bomb destroyed part of the building's facade and office equipment. No casualties were reported.

PRESIDENT SENDS 'SOLIDARITY' MESSAGE TO GARCIA

PA290151 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jun (AFP) -- President Belisario Betancur sent a message tonight of "total solidarity and support" to his Peruvian colleague, Alan Garcia, who is facing a delicate situation after the death of several hundred guerrillas in that country. The text of the letter released by the Press Secretariat of the Presidential Palace is as follows:

"In the name of the government and people of Colombia, we would like to express to you our total solidarity and support in these times.

"The constitutionally elected government you preside over with dignity has a special meaning for our continent, because it is a reflection of the democratic nature of the Latin American people, which we must preserve and strengthen through respect for human rights and individual liberties.

"Your government, which has observed that conduct, has taken honorable decisions in view of the tragic events that recently took place.

"These decisions have shown the international community that the Peruvian constitutional regime is committed to acting according to its laws to preserve peace and punish those committing violations.

"I reiterate to Your Excellency the admiration and solidarity of the government and people of Colombia."

M-19 'WOULD ACCEPT' PAPAL MEDIATION IN TALKS

LD291735 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The secretary for international relations of the Colombian political guerrilla group M-19 has told Madrid radio that they would accept the mediation of the pope in negotiating a peace that included social reforms when the new president, Virgilio Barco, takes office in August. John Paul II is due to arrive in Bogota on Tuesday. The M-19 organization adds, in an exclusive statement to Madrid radio, that it is to submit hitherto unpublished evidence to the International Court at The Hague regarding the alleged responsibility of the Army in the massacre at the Palace of Justice in the Colombian capital.

PATRIOTIC UNION TO PRESENT DOCUMENT TO POPE

PA300005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1545 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 29 Jun (EFE) -- The Patriotic Union (UP), political party of the FARC, which is observing a truce with the government, will deliver a document to Pope John Paul II in Bogota on Tuesday, UP Coordinator Braulio Herrera has announced. Herrera, who is in this city in northern Colombia to attend a UP departmental meeting, said that President Belisario Betancur has invited the party to attend a meeting of the pope with the country's leaders at the presidential palace on Tuesday.

Herrera disclosed that in their document the UP and FARC express to the pope "our concern about the country's serious maladies, our concern for peace. We will ask him to make a contribution during his pilgrimage through the country so the peace process will continue to progress."

On Tuesday, Pope John Paul II will begin a 7-day visit to Colombia, during which he will make a tour that will take him to some 10 cities. He will meet with Colombian leaders at the presidential palace upon his arrival on Tuesday. During this event, the FARC expects to deliver a written document with the requests outlined by the UP coordinator.

Herrera said that in the document "we note that the peace process must be fundamentally based on a dialogue with all guerrilla movements, without exceptions of any kind."

According to Herrera, the document also states "the need to uphold the truce and the cease-fire as a real commitment of the Armed Forces to this process" and "stresses the country's urgent need to begin political, social, and economic reforms," which he also described as "overriding [determinantes] and fundamental."

The visit of the pope, the UP coordinator said, "has peace as its central theme. In this we concur with him and with the overwhelming majority of our people, who are Christian."

SALDIVAR ON URUGUAYAN TIES AFTER AIRPORT INCIDENT

PY272158 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Jun 86 p 6

[Interview with Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar by unidentified reporter on 26 June; place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Minister, what did the Paraguayan charge d'affaires in Uruguay and the Uruguayan foreign minsiter discuss?

[Saldivar] We have received no information from our embassy in Uruguay on the conversation you have mentioned. As soon as we receive this information we will comment on it.

[Reporter] News agencies have reported that because of what happened [alleged harsh tretment of two Uruguayan deputies during Domingo Laino's thwarted attempt to return to Paraguay] the Uruguayan Government could take punitive action. What kind of punitive actions would these be?

[Saldivar] We are not aware of any statement by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Iglesias. Let us not get ahead of events. First let us see what happens, and then we will comment.

[Reporter] He (Enrique Iglesias) made a statement this morning....

[Saldivar] But we do not know for sure. When we get this statement we will be very pleased to answer all your questions.

[Reporter] Is it true that the United States is about to withdraw the so-called preferential tax rates for Paraguayan exports?

[Saldivar] Nothing has been withdrawn, nothing at all. There is trade, and there are the regulations that the United States establishes for this trade. From time to time these regulations are reviewed and various relevant factors are taken into account to increase, reduce, or withdraw [the tax rates], according to the situation.

[Reporter] Are there any problems in our country that could prompt them (the United States) to take certain punitive actions against Paraguay?

[Saldivar] You all know that in our country there are no problems other than those caused by a few subversives. You all know about the peace there is in our country. Thus, I do not believe that anyone will be punished for preserving peace.

[Reporter] Could Uruguay levy economic restrictions on Paraguay as a result of the charges that its lawmakers have made?

[Saldivar] Let us see what happens first and then talk about punitive actions. Colonial control ended here in 1811, and we do not accept any kind of colonialism here.

## Meets Uruguayan Lawmakers

PY271728 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Uruguayan deputies who accompanied Domingo Laino on his attempted return to Paraguay met yesterday with Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar for a lengthy talk about the incidents in which they were involved at Asuncion's President Stroessner International Airport. The issues discussed have not been disclosed, because "we feel we should keep the matters discussed with the foreign minister confidential, since they were sensitive and also to help keep relations between our two countries normal," according to Deputy Roberto Asiain. When asked whether the foreign minister had received the formal protest of the Uruguayan Government, Asiain said that he did not know if such was the case.

## Further Reaction

PY270327 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The foreign politicians who accompanied Domingo Laino [Authentic Liberal Radical Party (PLRA) vice president in exile] in his frustrated attempt to return to the country have carried out immense activity in Asuncion. Yesterday they held a press conference and a meeting with the CEP [Paraguayan Episcopal Conference] Secretary General Msgr Jorge Livieres Banks. Moreover, former U.S. Ambassador Robert White held a private meeting with U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor. For their part, the Uruguayan legislators met with Uruguayan Ambassador Jorge Pacheco Areco. White returned to his country yesterday at 1500, while the Uruguayan legislators will stay in Asuncion until 27 June to meet with various national political sectors.

During a press conference yesterday, former U.S. Ambassador Robert White, one of those who accompanied Domingo Laino in his frustrated attempt to enter the country, said that "the information released by the Interior Ministry is not true. We did not do anything. Neither Laino nor any of the other members of the group that accompanied him did anything. We stepped off the plane, and there were no Paraguayan authorities present. There was no one from the U.S. or Uruguayan Embassies there. There were about 10 persons who mistreated us. They told us that we could step off the plane but that Laino could not. We told them that we were here to accompany the Paraguayan politician and that we wanted to speak to some authorities so that he might be allowed to step off the plane. They immediately began to shove us and hurt us.

Asked whether he believes he was a good official during his term as U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, White said: "I think I was a disciplined diplomat because I followed my government's orders."

Asked if the intention of those who accompanied Laino was to call attention to the fact that he is unable to enter the country, since they came despite an Interior Ministry ruling which reasserts that Laino may not enter the country, White answered: "Any citizen from any country has the right to enter this country. We, the friends of Paraguay, are aware that there are many people here who work for democracy and human rights; therefore, we accompanied Laino to show Paraguayans that there are people abroad who are working for the defense of human rights and that they are not alone."

Roberto Asiain, an Uruguayan deputy from the Colorado Party, noted that "it is not our intention to dramatize anything. It is not the intention of Uruguayan deputies to assume a heroic attitude. The objective of our visit is to accompany one of the last political exiles, Domingo Laino. We know him as a man who loves peace, who has a great capacity to unite people, and we believe that he can join the struggle to restore democracy in Paraguay."

The Uruguayan legislator said that the fact that he is part of the entourage that accompanied Laino "does not mean that we are interfering in the domestic affairs of Paraguayans; there are numerous international treaties that maintain that human rights is an extraterritorial issue, that is, it is not encompassed within geographic or physical boundaries. When we stepped off the plane, both Laino and the members of the group that accompanies him were subjected to physical attacks and outrageous insults."

He also said that "by insulting and hitting us they tried to make us react violently against them, and thus have some graphic evidence that we reacted violently. But they failed, because we did not do anything."

Asiain noted that yesterday morning he met with the Uruguayan ambassador to Paraguay to inform him officially of his charges against the Paraguayan Government so that the ambassador in turn might inform the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry about the situation.

At around noon yesterday the group of politicians met with Msgr Jorge Livieres Banks. At the end of this meeting, Livieres said that he was informed in detail about the objectives that led these politicians to come to our country.

The foreign politicians also went to the Interior Ministry, where they requested a meeting with Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro.

A high-ranking Interior Ministry source later explained that the meeting did not take place because it was granted exclusively to Robert White, as had been previously requested by the U.S. Embassy counselor in Asuncion, John Martin. When White was informed about this, he decided not to hold the meeting, and he and those with him decided to leave.

## PATRIA Charges Interference

PY280200 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 26 Jun 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Undesirable Foreigners"]

[Text] The despised Robert White, in line with his background, came arm-in-arm with "Tovarich" Laino because, as you may remember, during his time as ambassador of the foremost atomic power in the world to the government of this peaceful country of courageous workers, he did not hesitate on any occasion or in any circumstances to show his special affection and close friendship with the bearded agitator in question and his relatives.

Apparently relations between the two are the same now as before. Earlier White had had sufficient arguments to demonstrate his familiarity with the "tovarich." Under any pretext, he used to go running to his house to offer him his solidarity and assistance.

Undeniable testimony of this has remained in the press, and there are even picures of White with the "tovarich," his wife, and children, in which Laino is seen pompously in the role he plays at the suggestion of the powerful diplomat (today former ambassador). White, by the way, planned the creation of the populist-front clique and offered it as a panacea against the antagonism that existed among Febreristas [Febrerista Revolutionary Party], Authentic Radicals [Authentic Radical Liberal Party -- PLRA] and Christian Democrats, when the convoy of irregulars have not yet thought of joining the "Mopoco's" subfaction caboose.

Renewing acquaintances of earlier times, Roberto Blanco -- excuse me, Robert White -- who publicly and boldly granted so much of his time to one certain politician belonging to the clique that abstained from voting (because the politician had no dealings with the participating parties), has now reappeared from the other end of the continent to head the small caravan of foreigners who have come from Montevideo as "invaders" or "intellectual goons." They came to break the backbone of the country's sovereignty, which has its legally established authorities and its laws. They intended to enter the country as though it were a conquered bastion, to unleash, as we know -- because it was planned -- an escalation of disorder and violence that would have been linked to the internal elections of the bitter subfactions of the "authentics" in order to enhance the "Laino faction," which has not prospered greatly under the "management" of Juan Carlos Zaldivar. They also intended to stop the advances of the "Saguier faction" [Miguel Abdon Saguier, leader of the Radical Liberal Party], which is resolutely seeking to defeat the "tovarich,"

Nothing more could be asked for regarding the "comradeship" between White and the "tovarich" in view of the ties between them and the interests that they obviously share, but this does not explain the unusual invading interference of some Uruguayan, Argentine, and U.S. congressmen, who do not represent their governments or their people, who have other standards and levels to protect their close and friendly relations with Paraguay, who have stupidly agreed to play the role of tag-alongs. The presence of these congressmen was intended to raise more scandal, as part of the dirty plans of provocation to mar the image of Paraguay and its political reality. The truth is that Paraguay enjoys a climate of democratic liberties, restricted only by the demand to respect the Contitution and the laws. Out of respect for its institutional state of affairs, our country rejects any attempts at manipulation, regardless of where the attempt comes from or who makes it.

The foreigners who, acting like invaders, came along to clear the way for the brazen "tovarich," particularly his solicitous U.S. associate and friend, must be reminded of the American Declaration of man's rights and duties, which, in its Article 38, says: "An individual must not intervene in political activities which, under provisions of the law, are private to citizens of a state in which he is a foreigner." The conditions and circumstances of the "tovarich" are political, his motivations and objectives are political. But at least he was born in Paraguay, while the others who got mixed up in this "concoction" are foreigners who did not carry visas as permanent residents, temporary residents, tourists, or transients, wich are the only categories for admittance to the country under Law 470 on immigration. Nonchalantly and arrogantly, these foreigners came as participants in the political plan of a political individual who, at the political moment, came for a political purpose, using eminently political means of publicity and mobilization. Therefore, these foreigners, whatever their "credentials," have violated the principles of nonintervention and respect for the right to self-determination in the terms of Article 9 of our Constitution.

By the way, these principles are the same ones that were recently proclaimed by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, who quoted Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, which reads as follows: "All nations have the right to free determination. By virtue of this right, they can freely establish their political system and provide for their economic, social, and cultural development." And neither Mr Robert White nor the rest of the "tovarich's" tag-alongs are of Paraguayan nationality. Hence, they have nothing to do with Paraguayan politics, except to gratuitously offend the spontaneous cordiality and hospitality of the Paraguayan people.

NANDUTI OWNER MEETS WITH JUDGE OVER JAMMINGS

PY262356 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 26 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] Humberto Rubin, the owner-director of Radio Nanduti, met this morning with Supreme Court of Justice President Dr Luis M. Argana to discuss the jamming that has been seriously affecting the popular radio station for several weeks. Upon leaving the office of the Supreme Court of Justice president, Rubin stated: "I am very happy."

In addition, Rubin expressed his confidence in justice and informed Dr Argana about the request for an injunction he filed in the courts. Rubin also informed the Supreme Court of Justice president on the increased jamming Radio Nanduti is experiencing.

Dr Argana told Rubin that court actions take time, assuring him that the problems will be solved throught the appropriate channels.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO ARGENTINA, BRAZIL -- Dr Miguel Angel Bestard will be the new Paraguayan ambassador to Argentina. The Foreign Ministry reported on 18 June that the Brazilian Government has approved the appointment of Dr Salvador Ruben Paredes as Paraguayan ambassador to Brazil. [Excerpts] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jun 86 p 9 PY]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC YOUTH PRESIDENT -- During internal elections last week, Maria Angelica Fernandez, psychologist, was elected president of the Christian Democratic Party youth wing. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 23 Jun 86 p 10 PY]

GARCIA SAYS 100 LURIGANCHO PRISONERS 'EXECUTED'

Guilty To Be Punished

PY280232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2234 GMT 27 Jun 86

[By Marisol Marin -- all quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Jun (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia reported today that during the repression of the riots at the Lurigancho Prison "more than 100 prisoners, who had already surrendered, were executed by being shot in the head."

Alan Garcia today visited the prison, and on leaving the Industrial Pavillion where the Shining Path prisoners rioted, the Peruvian president stated that "it was horrendous crime with no justification at all." He added that the confrontation with the Republican guards caused between 15 and 20 casualties. The others were forced to leave through a narrow opening, and killed one by one.

He said that although this operation was carried out by the Republican Guards, all those responsible will be punished because no one will be exempt." Garcia stated: "Either those who are responsible go or I will go, because I am not going to remain silent or protect anyone. The investigations will be conducted to the ultimate consequences."

The president made these remarks to the press, in front of the Industrial Pavillion, in an extremely serious tone. He was accompanied by Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro and by Foreign and Interior Ministers Allan Wagner and Abel Salinas. Garcia Perez also told the reporters that the inmates had been murdered in the exact place where they were standing.

The Peruvian president added that those responsible for these crimes will not be sent to any special prison, but to the Cantogrande Maximum Security Prison, "with murderers who stand equally guilty."

Today, after the inspection, the president failed to refer to the Joint Command, and several times he repeated that he will not protect anyone.

Afterward, reporters, television cameramen, and photographers, invited by the president himself, entered the industrial Pavillion, to see for themselves "the horror" that took place on that night of 18 June. The pavillion is similar to a hangar, convering approximately 3,000 square meters, with no partitions or reinforced walls inside.

On the floor were the remains of mattresses, bed springs, papers, clothing, kitchen utensils, red flags, everything spread out in a great disorder, as if it were a huge garbage dump. There are about half a dozen skylights in the roof, and the walls are painted with Shining Path slogans, especially with the hammer and the sickle, and vivas to "President Gonzalo" and to the "People's Guerrilla Army." (President Gonzalo is Abimael Guzman, founder of Shining Path).

On one side of this great pavillion there is a rather large opening, through which the president and his entourage entered, followed by reporters. It is the same opening through which the inmates who had supprendered passed to be executed.

Prison Director Manuel Aquezolo noted that there were few blood stains inside that building, which shows that there were very few casualties inside the walls. He also reported that there were no weapons or flammable material, cement or strongholds. "This has not been used as a fortress," he categorically stated. Aquezolo pointed to the skylights and added that the rioting could have been controlled through them."

Meeting Held; Visits Allowed

PY290314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 28 Jun (AFP) -- This afternoon President Alan Garcia had a very long meeting with Justice Minister Luis Gonzales Posada, Agriculture Minister Remigio Morales, and Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla. Nothing has been learned about what was discussed during the meeting, which was held at Government House.

Today at Lurigancho Prison, where more than 100 prisoners were murdered on 26 June by the police after they had put down a rebellion of the prisoners accused of terrorism, relatives were allowed to visit approximately 6,000 common criminals. Since the rebellion of the alleged members of Shining Path, which started on 26 June in three Lima prisons, the prisons have been under military control and civilians have not been allowed to enter. Moreover, some journalists, priests, and consuls from the countries that have citizens imprisoned for drug trafficking were allowed inside the prison. Today thousands of women, relatives of the common prisoners, entered the prison, and it has been indicated that tomorrow male visitors will be allowed to enter, which is the usual procedure. The visits are made far away from the British Pavilion, where the rebellion and executions took place.

Opposition Calls for Resignation

PY271934 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1548 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 Jun (EFE) -- The opposition in Congress has asked for the resignation of the Peruvian Government, considering that it was the politically responsible for the massacre in the Lima prisons which resulted in some 300 deaths.

Deputy Alberto Borea of the conservative Popular Christian Party accused the government of the ruling social democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) of having no strategy for the antiterrorist struggle. Borea voiced his criticisms after Justice Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada reported on the 19 June repression of the mutiny staged by prisoners charged with terrorism, at the Lurigancho Prison, on the El Fronton prison island, and at the women's prison of Santa Barbara. The minister made his report before the Permanent Congress Commission which had summoned him.

Gonzalez Posada said that the government "gave no order to kill" in order to repress the riots, adding that the Joint Command of the Armed Forces had been entrusted with suppressing the riots, since Lima and its port El Callao, where the three prisons are located, were in a state of emergency. He assumed, however, together with all the cabinet, the political responsibility for the events but said that "our hands are clean and we have no jackal mentality." Deputy Borea continued his criticism by saying that "the Armed Forces were brought into a typical prison problem." He added that it could be assumed that the Armed Forces would not enter the prisons "to suppress the riots by waving handkerchiefs and squirting some jets of water."

In turn, United Left Congressman Gustavo Espinoza said that there was already a predisposition to exterminate those charged with terrorism and asserted that one of those killed in Lurigancho, Antonio Diaz Martinez, believed to be the Shining Path ideologist, had said the day before the events that they would all be killed. He also said that El Fronton was shelled in order to justify the number of killed, because the inmates had been killed before the shelling started, he said.

The APRA parliamentarians defended the government action and stressed the humanitarian and peaceful position of President Alan Garcia.

The opposition also proposed that a special legislative body be called in order to plan a general antisubversive strategy. The proposal was made in the Permanent Congress Commission by the Popular Christian Party, the United Left, and Popular Action.

Meanwhile, Lima was hit yesterday by a wave of attacks. A dozen attacks were made against banking offices; there was serious damage, but no victims. The attacks were made not only with explosives but also with incendiary bombs, and in the La Victoria district a branch of a well-known business was practically destroyed by fire. In Cusco, where a tourist train was attacked earlier this week, and seven people were killed and dozens injured, a bomb was defused. The bomb was placed in the Clorinda Matto de Turner School, where the "Rimanacuy" peasant meeting will be held.

## Coup Attempt Denied

PY280238 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0126 GMT 28 Jun 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (NA) -- Antonio Gradoz Bertolini, Peruvian ambassador to Buenos Aires, stated tonight that his country's government "has presumably learned that high-ranking military officers have called in regional commanders for a meeting without the knowledge of President Alan Garcia, and if this is true, it means military insurbordination." In an interview with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, the diplomat said that "any attempt to disrupt institutional normality in my country will be firmly rejected by the Peruvian Government." He also stated that the Argentine Foreign Ministry "has placed itself at the vanguard of its Latin American counterparts to promote a large solidarity movement in favor of democracy."

An unexpected meeting is taking place tonight at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was called by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo in order to evaluate the current situation of the Peruvian Government.

In a friendly but very firm tone, Gradoz said that the alleged lack of acknowledgement of presidential authority by the high commands of the military occurred after President Garcia this afternoon visited the scene of the incidents that resulted in the deaths of approximately 500 prisoners, according to reports disseminated by international press agencies. The diplomat reiterated that on that occasion the Peruvian president had promised a full investigation and the arrest and punishment of those responsible, no matter what post they occupied."

Referring to the rally that has been called by the UCR [Radical Civic Union] for tomorrow, the ambassador stated: "We are thankful for these demonstrations of solidarity of friendly countries, especially the immediate reaction of the Argentine Government and political parties."

He then expressed confidence that "what is happening in his country will go no further, and that the full obedience of the Armed Forces to the constitutional government will be re-established."

After an interruption in the interview, during which the ambassador contacted his Foreign Ministry in Lima just after 2200 [0100 GMT], he stressed that "there has been no coup in Peru" and attributed "the report about unrest in the Armed Forces to several consultations that the military commands in my country had presumably carried out."

## Unrest Among Guards

PY282352 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1906 GMT 28 Jun

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 Jun (EFE) -- While the Peruvian Army is maintaining total silence and it is being rumored that Republican Guard superior director will resign, the poltical situation in Peru remains tense.

After the serious accusations by President Alan Garcia on 27 June regarding the Lurigancho Prison massacre and his promise that an investigation will be carried out "no matter who falls," the chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces has so far refused to make any comment to the media. General Monzon Arrunategui was approached by reporters after a military ceremony. He said: "There will be no comment today."

Unofficial sources have told EFE that there is unrest within the Republican Guard and that this organization has received the support of the Civil Guard. Some circles today have predicted the resignation of General Maximo Martinez Lira, the superior director of the Republican Guard, who on 27 June had a 45-minute meeting with President Alan Garcia at Government House.

Meanwhile, the rumors of a "coup" that have been received from Buenos Aires have contributed notably to the tension.

EFE has learned from reliable sources that the governing party, the Social Democratic APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], has addressed a message to friendly governments and political parties demanding solidarity in the case of an eventual military reaction. This message was immediately accepted by Argentina, where a march supporting Peruvian democracy was held today.

## Military Chief Urges Support

PY300358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Jun (EFE) -- General Guillermo Monzon, president of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command, today asked all Peruvians to defend the democratic government and advocated national unity. This has been the first public statement by a senior military official since President Alan Garcia's announcement on 27 June of his decision to severely punish those responsible for the deaths of more than 100 inmates accused of being terrorists during a riot in Lurigancho prison.

In a speech at a ceremony marking the 165th anniversary of patriot Jose Olaya's death, which was held at the Olaya memorial in the Lima district of Chorrillos, Gen Monzon called upon those Peruvians "who love their fatherland" to defend the democratic system.

According to the offical news agency ANDINA, the ceremony was presided over by War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres and was attended by the directors of the Police forces, including the Republican Guard director.

Foreign Solidarity Noted

PY300227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 29 Jun (EFE) 8 -- The Peruvian Government, which in recent days has faced a difficult situation and internal tensions in view of its decision to punish those responsible for excesses in repressing riots in three prisons, has received messages of solidarity from Latin American governments and Spain.

Through written messages and telephone calls, President Alan Garcia has received expressions of support from presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Leon Febres Cordero of Ecuador, Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, and Vinicio Cerezo fo Guatemala, as well as from Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. In the case of Argentina, the solidarity message was backed by demonstrations staged by several Argentine political parties outside the Peruvian Embassy in Buenos Aires.

In the meantime, the Peruvian Government has published its own version of the recent incidents in leading newspapers of Madrid, Brussels, and Frankfurt. In these reports, President Garcia denounced the excesses and announced his decision to severely punish those responsible for them.

EFE has learned from unofficial sources that the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance had requested that friendly countries and governments express their solidarity with the Peruvian democratic government at this difficult juncture.

Garcia stated that he will go to the ultimate consequences "no matter who falls," and that no one will be exempt if he was involved in the excesses that claimed the lives of more than 100 inmates charged with terrorism in Lurigancho prison. This announcment provoked "coup" rumors in Argentina. Garcia said that those responsible for the mass murders were approximately 100 members of the Republican Guard, who have been jailed and who are facing an inquest. He added that "punishment of those responsible will go as far as it has to go," thus indicating that were people responsible at higher levels.

FOUR KILLED IN SHINING PATH AYACUCHO ATTACK

PY272148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian authorities today reported here that four people -- among them three members of a family -- were executed by a Shining Path column in Ayacucho for not joining the armed struggle. They also reported that the political-military command on 26 June decreed a curfew in two provinces in Pasco Department. A Shining Path column on 26 June raided the town of Pampas in Cangallo Province, calling the people to the main square and delivering subversive harangues asking them to join the armed struggle.

The police reported that the Shining Path members took Julio Batista, his wife Patricia, and his son Santiago from their home and killed them in cold blood with submachineguns for not supporting and joining the Shining Path.

The police reported that the remains of Eudebio Cordova, who was killed by another guerrilla group, were recovered yesterday from the Canan rural property, 5 km from Ayacucho. The boy showed signs of strangulation and multiple trauma. The assailants, who dropped abundant subversive material in both locations, fled to the cordillera's higher areas while police patrols left to track them.

Elsewhere, the military authorities decreed a curfew in Cerro de Pasco and Daniel Alcides Carrion provinces, Pasco Department, 317 km southeast of Lima. The curfew will be in effect from 2300 to 0500 (from 0300 to 1000 GMT). This measure now encompasses four provinces because it is in effect in Lima and Callao provinces. An emergency state and military control are in effect in 21 provinces.

A communique states that the measure was adopted vis-a-vis the frequent terrorist attacks in the region, which has been under a state of emergency for 2 weeks, due to the escalation of subversive activities with casualties among Republican Guard members and soldiers. The source stated that shortly before the measure was issued strong military contingents were posted at strategic sites in the cities, public buildings, and mining centers.

In addition, for the first time, seven international religious groups held meetings at the UN headquarters in Lima to express their rejection of the wave of terrorism throughout the world. These meetings were part of the celebrations marking the 41st anniversay of the signing of the UN Charter. The above-mentioned event was reported by Aurelio Ruiz Minagorre, the director of the UN Information Center for Peru.

SHINING PATH PRINTING SHOP DISCOVERED, RAIDED

PY290252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 28 Jun (EFE) -- It has been officially reported that the Peruvian police have located and raided a clandestine printing shop of the Maoist organization Shining Path in downtown Lima. The printing shop functioned in an establishment called Editora Pedagogica Ascencio, and 500 pamphlets with Shining Path poems and 800 posters with the likeness of Abimael Guzman, founder and mentor of the Shining Path group, were found there.

Pamphlets with strategies for guerrilla warfare were also found. Alleged Shining Path member Juana Ibarra, alias Camarada Juana, and Juan Ascencio, owner of the printing shop, were arrested. Juana Ibarra was carrying a revolver. Two other Shining Path members escaped.

The police have reported that those arrested were printing pamphlets early yesterday morning. Apparently they intended to distribute them in the poorer neighborhoods of Lima.

DEPUTIES REFUTE LAINO CASE OFFICIAL VERSION

PY272226 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Jun 86 p 8

[Excerpts] Yesterday at a press conference Deputies Roberto Asiain and Oscar Lopez Balestra distributed copies of the Foreign Ministry protest note that has been submitted to the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry.

The Uruguayan deputies also noted the great international impact that the incidents [connected with Domingo Laino's attempted return to Paraguay] have had at the international level. Deputy Asiain said that "this is shown by the fact that THE WASHINGTON POST on its first page and THE NEW YORK TIMES on its third page have published this story. I am certain that on his next attempt to return, Laino will be accompanied by many leading politicans from many countries who consider Laino's cause to be their own and who through solidary, effective, and militant actions wish to express their support for the Paraguayan opposition that seeks to restore democracy in Paraguay."

The Uruguayan deputy also referred to the letter that was published yesterday in newspaper HOY saying that "in view of the baseness of the dictatorship that feels that it is crumbling, that is isolated at the domestic level, and that is ashamed of international censorship, this letter does not deserve to be answered."

Asiain also referred to the report that they were the aggressors. He said: "The Interior Ministry under secretary has stated that we were not attacked, that we were the aggressors. It is my belief that if the under secretary has received such a report indicating tht we were the aggressors, then both he and the minister should immediately fire Mr Pastor Coronel [chief of the Investigations Department of the Asuncion Police] for inefficiency."

ARISMENDI RETURNS FROM CUBA, NICARAGUA, USSR TRIP

PY272245 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] After a tour that took him to Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Soviet Union, Communist Party of Uruguay (PCU) Secretary General Rodney Arismendi returned yesterday afternoon to Uruguay. PCU Executive Board members, led by PCU Assistant Secretary General Jaime Perez, relatives, lawmakers, and friends went to Carrasco International Airport to meet him. Arismendi arrived with his wife, Alcira Legaspi, who joined the PCU delegation that attended the 27th CPSU Congress. In the photograph, we can see Arismendi accompanied by a group of political leaders and relatives who went to meet him and his wife at Carrasco International Airport.

CHIARINO REACTS TO STATEMENT BY OFFICERS

PY280344 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino, in an exclusive interview with Radio Carve, has said that the possibility of an amnesty for officers and policemen is being discussed by the president and the leaders of the opposition.

The defense minister also revealed that a military court has been informed about a meeting held in a military club, where political statements were made.

Chiarino stated that he learned in the last few hours of a report sent abroad by an international press agency indicating that political statements were made in a military club for active durty and retired officers.

According to the international press agency, some officers said that the ideal time to leave the government would have been after the 1980 plebiscite and that under the current circumstances, the country is moving toward Marxism. In this regard the defense minister said:

[Begin recording] [Chiarino] I learned about this last night from the first press reports. Measures were immediately taken to investigate the report. This morning after details of the report were obtained, all the information was sent to the Military Supreme Court to investigate and reach a conclusion on the reasons for the meeting. First, attempts will be made to find out what kind of accusation was made, on what basis it was made, and whether the report is accurate. The court will summon all the officers who might be involved. Then a military judge will have to decide what to do. I have nothing to do with that, but I would like to say that since noon today, this case is already in the hands of the judge of the First Military Court, Colonel (Betancur).

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Chiarino, is this the second time that an event of this type has occured during the democratic government, or is it the first time that a report about active duty and retired officers making statements on the political situation of the country has gone abroad?

[Chiarino] You are a reporter, and you know that this is the first time that news of this type has gone abroad. I am not saying that this is important news. I personally believe tht the report has no significance. It seems to me that in the end, it is not going to be important because from the way it is presented, it does not seem important. Look, the military club is downtown on 18 de Julio Avenue and many people go there, and some may not even be aware that a meeting is taking place there. But then a reporter appears at the meeting and reports on the issues be believes are useful. This is all very strange. I am just using common sense about this. However, I may be wrong; they probably believe that what they are doing is very important. I personally do not think so. I believe it is a small group, of a type commonly found in all organizations. Officers are probably going to identify it because the information they could get could be useful.

[Reporter] Mr Chiarino, how are relations between your ministry, the Armed Forces, the executive branch, and the military commands?

[Chiarino] Relations are excellent. There are no problems of any kind. Every organization does its job. We in the Defense Ministry do our job defending the principles we set out to defend. We are fully aware of some of the problems in the Armed Forces, and some of those problems cannot be faced with the wrong attitude. We are sure that the best path we can follow is to defend the principles we set out to defend and to advocate understanding. We also know that there is understanding by government leaders of our proposals and position no matter how harsh they may appear.

[Reporter] The president said more than once that for this stage of the process it is essential to integrate the Armed Forces into the life of the nation. Has that process started or are we still a long way from seeing the Armed Forces as part of a democratic country?

[Chiarino] No, I do not believe we are a long way from that. I believe that the policies we have implemented in the Defense Ministry with my distinguished aides for the last 15 months were aimed at that goal, to integrate the Armed Forces into the life of the nation within the limits of the nature of the Armed Forces. [end recording]

## President Orders Investigation

PY281250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0150 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Jun [EFE] -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today ordered an investigation into the statement allegedly made by several military leaders who have criticized the government and rejected a possible amnesty for the cases of human rights violations. Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino has stated that the military courts will handle this matter.

An international news agency yesterday disseminated a statement by a group of unidentified retired and active duty officers that criticizes the government. According to the news agency report, the military men said that "the government is giving way to Marxism" and rejected a possible amnesty for the officers involved in human rights violations during the military regime (1973-1985).

This statement was released 2 days after the top Uruguayan political leaders held meetings with Sanguinetti to seek a solution to the human rights violations issue. According to a congressional commission, 46 Uruguayan military men are involved in the "disappearance" of people.

## BRIEFS

EXPORTS INCREASE -- During the first 5 months of 1986, Uruguayan exports grew 23 percent compared with the same period in 1985. According to a state bank report, Uruguayan exports totaled $311,480,000 for the period January to May 1985, while they totaled $382,293,000 for the same period in 1986. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 18 Jun 86 p 15 PY]

DE LA MADRID REMARKS ON DEMOCRACY, SOVEREIGNTY

PA290126 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] President Miguel de la Madrid said yesterday that the improvement of our democratic system pertains solely to us Mexicans; he rejected the infiltration of foreign ideologies that threaten our self-determination. During a working visit to Colima State, the head of state said that national sovereignty is a historical achievement of the Mexican people. Our reporter Raul Rene Trujillo reports from Manzanillo:

[Trujillo] President Miguel de la Madrid said that it is the duty of Mexicans to perfect our democratic system, but not through measures imported from one side or another of the world. He said that the right to self-determination will not be denied by the economic problems being faced by Mexico, by international tension, and much less by the lack of faith of a minority of Mexicans.

De la Madrid said that the right of self-determination is a historical achievement of the Mexican people. Mexicans have the indestructible right to decide our form of government, life, and democracy; a democracy, he added, that is not (?limited to) elections, but also adds substance to liberty, social justice, and the power of the people.

LABOR SECTOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

PA262010 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Various sectors of the country have given their opinion on the encouraging economic development plan announced yesterday by Secretary of Finance Gustavo Petricioli and Planning and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Fidel Velasquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM], has stated his approval for the program because, he said, it satisfies aspirations of the labor movement. He acknowledged that the plan will not resolve the crisis completely, but makes evident the fact that the government is facing the crisis in a responsible way.

The leaders of the country's peasant federations -- Mario Hernandez Posadas and Alfonso Garzon Santibanez -- have said that the agrarian sector feels optimistic about the plan because it calls for support for agricultural and livestock production. Fernando Gutierrez Barrios, PRI candidate for the Veracruz governorship, has said that in adopting this plan, Mexico has assumed an honest position by pointing out that it cannot pay more than it is capable of paying. Meanwhile, Claudio Javier Gonzalez, president of the Enterprise Coordinating Board, has said that the bases are being established for the recovery of our ability to grow.

University researchers Leticia Campos, Francisco Baez, and Francisco Hernandez have said that the measures that have been adopted are adequate for resolving our problems.

FRG'S KOHL ARRIVES, TO MEET DE LA MADRID

PA290256 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived in Mexico today [28 June].

He will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid tomorrow. He is in Mexico to see the final World Cup match between his country's team and Argentina's team. He is accompanied by several former German soccer players and coaches. Interviewed at the airport, Kohl said that he will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid tomorrow.

[Recorded passage in German without Spanish translation]

He also said that his country wants to help Mexico with investments.

[Begin Kohl recording in German with simultaneous Spanish translation] I was here 2 yeas ago, and your president was our guest at the [words indistinct] last year. The two countries maintain excellent relations. Mexico is suffering under the current situation, as are many oil-producing countries. Two years ago I said something and have nothing to add it today: Mexico is a country with a great future. I am sure you will be strong enough to overcome this crisis. We want to help you as much as possible. [end recording]

GUATEMALAN DEPUTY MINISTER ON CONTRA AID

FL290330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Because of U.S. support to the Nicaraguan contras, Central America comes closer each day to regional war since the military presence will increase considerably. This was expressed today by Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran de Leon when asked about his country's opinion on the decision of the U.S. Congress to provide $110 million [figure as received] to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Upon his arrival in Mexico City, the Central American official said his country's greatest contribution to regional peace is to not participate in international military exercises or support irregular forces to destabilize other nations since Guatemala is concerned about economic, political, and social stability in the isthmus.

During his interview at the Mexico City airport, the Guatemalan deputy foreign minister said the creation of a Central American parliamentary council does not have the goal of pushing the Contadora Group aside, much less Mexico, which has played an extraordinary role within that peaceful organization at all international forums. The parliament is a complement to the efforts of the Contadora Group foreign ministers from Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico to help achieve peace, he added. In reference to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo's visit on 2 July, Villagran de Leon said the Central American leader will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid to discuss the foreign debt problem, Guatemalan refugees, the Central American conflict, and bilateral relations. Cerezo is appreciative of all the economic and political support the Mexican authorities have given the Guatemalan people and Government, said the diplomat.

PANAMA'S ABADIA ON CONTADORA, U.S. TIES

PA281452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia said today upon his arrival on an official visit to Mexico that his country "wants to tell the world that Contadora is still willing to help find any type of peaceful solution for Central America."

Regarding U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras, the minister pointed out: "Contadora has repeatedly stated that any help to irregular forces in the area makes peace in Central America more difficult.

The Panamanian official said that he is very satisfied because "the United Nations and the OAS have given all their cooperation and support to the search for peace in the area."

Referring to Jesse Helms' accusations against Panama, Abadia emphasized: "This was the senator's personal activity and not the position of the U.S. Government; therefore we are free from all blame." He added: "Panama has already answered the U.S. Government in the proper way, and we believe that this will not have any great impact on relations between out two countries, no repercussions at the Latin American level."

The important official will meet Mexican officials to discuss bilateral economic and political topics.

SPAIN, BRITAIN, CANADA REDUCE OIL PURCHASES

FL271404 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0322 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Spain, England, and Canada have reduced their imports of Mexican oil to 7 million barrels per month, it has been reported by the National Statistical Institute of the Secretariat of Planning and Budget.

The institute has reported that Spain has reduced imports from 8 to 4.7 million barrels, British imports dropped from 3.7 million to 800,000 barrels, and Canadian imports were cancelled. [all numbers as received]

The institute reported that exports to the United States have increased from the 1985 level of 16.7 million barrels to 17.1 million barrels. Monthly exports to Japan total 3.8 million barrels, which represents a 40 percent increase over 1985. The institute added that Brazil and Portugal have increased their purchases of Mexican oil; 360,000 barrels monthly are being delivered to Brazil and 913,000 barrels to Portugal. The institute reported that exports have also increased to Costa Rica and France, which import an average of 211,000 barrels and 1.8 million barrels monthly, respectively.

The institute reported no sales to FRG, Colombia, South Korea, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Romania, despite the fact that these nations were Pemex clients. It added that exports of Mexican oil to El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, and Italy have increased slightly, and it is expected that the increase will continue in the coming months.

COINVESTMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

FL271458 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0420 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Colima, Mexico, 26 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has witnessed the signing of a 9-billion peso coinvestment agreement by Mexico and France for the processing of 24,000 tons annually of fish, principally tunafish.

Rafael Ibarra, director of the Colima fish enterprise, which will be installed thanks to this coinvestment, said the industrial complex will be located in Manzanillo on the Pacific Coast of Mexico and will sell its products to Europe.

The official said that Mexican investors joined forces with the French Alsthom firm in a demonstration of solidarity and mutual confidence, adding that the Colima fish enterprise will produce fish meal and oil in addition to various types of foods.

Banpesca [National Fisheries and Port Facilities Bank], Mexican fish products, the state project, which will create 600 jobs. [sentence as received]

15 LEBANESE 'PRESUMED TERRORISTS' ARRESTED

FL271520 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2350 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Reynosa, Mexico, 26 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The border patrol has reported that it has arrested 15 Lebanese described as presumed terrorists who were attempting to reach U.S. targets.

The chief of the border patrol, Gerry Gutman, said the Lebanese were captured 2 miles from the Texas River when they were attempting to reach the city of San Antonio, Texas, to commit acts of sabotage in the United States. He said the presumed terrorists were transferred to the northern Mexican City of Monterrey, where their activities are being investigated. He added that some of them bore photographs taken with the Brazilian athlete Socrates in the western city of Guadalajara.

Gutman explained that the Lebanese had entered the country as tourists interested in the Mexican world soccer championship of 1986, for which reason they had visited Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey.

He stressed the fact that in the last 24 hours 50 workers without identity documents had been arrested in the area of Brownsville, Texas, USA, and in the northeastern Mexican State of Tamaulipas.

EDITORIAL VIEWS CONTRA AID APPROVAL EFFECTS

PA281819 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Jun 86 P 4 A

[Editorial: "A Regrettable Victory of the Warmongering Policy"]

[Text] The American continent and the rest of the world -- greatly concerned over the imminent war threat that exists in the area -- have for some time believed that the prevailing difficulties will dash the hopes that the ghost of a regional war will once and for all disappear if the Contadora Group peace efforts succeeded.

The intransigence of one group, the malicious rejection of the other, the undermining actions from one side, and the calculated delay from the other, have exhausted patience with unfruitful discussions. At the end, under the auspices of those discussions, the efforts of those who, from the beginning, thought of giving the Central American confllicts a solution -- which is not really a solution -- signed with bullets, and sealed with death, prospered.

From the outset, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama have advocated the use of dialogue as a foundation on which a permanent and deeply-rooted peace could be built. That peace would have been sustained by by solving the socioeconomic and ideological problems that caused the violence in Central America. However, parallel to that action, other activities that apparently accepted the Contadora principles, were carried out. Some of them were used to take advantage of the truces reinforce arsenals, and strengthen positions. Others were used to convince many that the sole solution for those peoples shaken up by warlike violence is found in armed actions.

That is the line of thought and action that triumphed. With insistent tenacity, the U.S. President succeeded in getting the House of Representatives to approve his pampered goal of obtaining the authorization to earmark $100 million to help those who oppose the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

Faced with that reality, a most serious concern emerges from the certainty that that aid will be destined to supply the contras with armament. That action will move peace farther and farther away from the long-suffering Nicaraguan people. The worst part of all this is that by increasing the number of dead the real aim of those of us who have a democratic ideology will not be attained. That goal is the implementation of the democratic system as a way of life, within a framework of work, respect, and peace. The goal is not to end up having a huge cemetery of the masses, nor of creating a reality of misery, endless hatred, and division within the Nicaraguan society, which would not be mended even centuries after the war among brothers who share the same roots, geographical location, history, names, experiences, and memories that are part of the flow that constitutes the homeland.

However, none of those things are important for those who chose war. None of those reasons matter to those who have already calculated the profits they will make from the $100 million. They do not care about the thousands of Nicaraguan victims, whether they be Sandinists of contras, who will die as a result of the conflict, which is now increasing.

All that is said, without taking into account that it will not just be our democratic system that obtains a higher level of support. Now the supporters of those communist centers located on the American continent -- Russia, far away but efficient, and Cuba near and efficient -- will go all out barefacedly, to counterattack the impact of that which is the potential triumph of violence, while Contadora falls back provisionally to wait for history's judgment.

## ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION BACKING NORIEGA CRITICIZED

PA262209 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jun p 1 A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Yesterday, in another of its dawn strikes [madrugonazos], the Legislative Assembly's progovernment bloc showed once again that it has no qualms whatsoever about violating the constitutional order whenever it receives orders from the top that it cannot disobey. Although the Constitution and the assembly's internal regulations establish the principle of division of powers by forbidding the legislative branch from intruding "in matters that are within the purview of the other government branches," the National Democratic Union [UNADE] rushed to label the U.S. media accusations against General Manuel Antonio Noriega as "slanderous" and Roberto Eisenmann, the editor of this free newspaper, as a "traitor" in a questionable resolution, even though they have no conclusive evidence and are usurping the funcions of the judicial branch. What a sad role for the legislators. Their statements to support the resolution are so simple-minded that no parliamentarian worthy of the name would dare accept it in a democracy. Noriega emodies the fatherland and any legitimate questions of his actions constitute an attack against Panama; therefore, those opposing Noriega are not good Panamanians. This fascist view, befitting the most execrable dictatorships, is nothing new in Latin America. However, our people's thirst for liberty has always succeeded in burying it.

## 'MORAL DILEMMA' FACING U.S. ON NORIEGA CHARGES

PA272151 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "The Sad Truth, the U.S.-Panama Moral Dilemma"]

[Text] Publications practically all over the world have given extensive coverage to statements allegedly made by numerous U.S. officials and the senator who heads the very important Foreign Relations Committee. [as received] According to those statements, allegedly made by U.S. officials under oath before the Senate committee, General Manuel Antonio Noriega is involved in drug trafficking; money laundering activities; intellingence activities in which he simultaneously serves the United States, Cuba, and Nicaragua; the assassination of Dr Hugo Spadafora; and the supply of weapons to the M-10 guerrillas in Colombia. He is also being charged with unprecedented corruption and with ordering an electoral fraud to keep Dr Arnulfo Arias from reaching the Presidency as a truthful expression of the people's will. They are even suggesting that he participated in the assassination of General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

But the problem runs deeper, much deeper. It is a problem of fundamental morality involving the U.S. Government and the American people.

We know that in the United States both Republicans and Democrats have declared that drug trafficking and the subsequent money laundering are common enemies of the U.S. people, asserting that they threaten U.S. security. They say loud and clear that they are enemies of dictatorships and that only under democracy can one find the right climate for lasting international peace in which to fight corruption and communism by promoting each country's development and well-being on the basis of free and just institutions.

They launch an antidrug publicity campaign presided over by First Lady Nancy Reagan and use veritable armies to combat drug trafficking and money-laundering activities. They encourage and help peoples subjected to dictatorships -- most recently in Haiti and the Philippines -- to overthrow dictators and restore democracies, without even hinting that either Marcos or Duvalier were involved in drug trafficking, money laundering activities, espionage activities against the United States, or the sale of weapons to guerrillas in other countries.

The most important thing, however, is that the officials who reportedly have showered these charges on Gen Noriega allege at the same time that the U.S. Government had been aware of these scandalously criminal activities for many years. Reportedly it has been confirmed that these sources were also aware of the electoral fraud, and they have even provided figures. They admit that both the White House and Noriega fraudulently imposed President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. All this immorality and illegality, according to them, has been tolerated in exchange for secret information about Cuba and Nicaragua, provided to the United States by Gen Noriega.

Undoubtedly, the U.S. people will now ask, how does the U.S. Government morally harmonize its advocacy of democracy and its vehement fight against drug trafficking with the assertions about the crimes committed for 15 years, with the full knowledge of the U.S. Government, crimes which U.S. officials now blame on Gen Noriega? If these charges are false, there is no way to undo the damage done to Gen Noriega and the destabilization caused to the Panamanian economy. However, should the crimes charged and the fact that they had been known all these years turn out to be true, U.S. policy for Latin America might be summarized as follows:

"Messrs dictators, civilian and military officials of Latin America: You may remain in power and become wealthy through drug trafficking and the laundering of money, receiving our economic aid despite the damage you caused to our youth, as long as you occasionally collaborate with the CIA. To remain in power, you also have our permission to resort, with our knowledge, to assassination, corruption, the plundering of the vaults of state institutions, the selling of weapons to guerrillas in neighboring countries, and electoral fraud, all of which is forgiven with our financial aid so you may perpetuate the crime."

That and none other is the moral dilemma confronted by the U.S. Government and the American people. That is the sad, very sad truth. Should the publications about the Noriega case turn out to be true, and should it be equally true that the U.S. Government has known for years about these developments, there is something truly rotten not only in Denmark, but even more so in Panama, and , worse yet, still more rotten in the United States itself.

AMBASSADOR SAYS NATION READY TO SIGN CONTADORA

FL271650 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0015 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The superpowers are obstructing the peace-keeping efforts of the Contadora Group, and the signing of the peace document is a problem of responsibility or irresponsibility, Costa Rican Ambassador to Mexico Angel Eduardo Solano Calderon has said. In an interview, the former Costa Rican interior minister said in the name of his government that if Costa Rica had its way, the peace document would be signed tomorrow. He said that the final signing depends on the political will of the governments concerned and that Contadora continues to be the only forum for discussing the problems of Central America and its pacification. He added that for the past 3 years Contadora has been the only framework for dialogue, saying that, if it had not been for Contadora, there would have been a confrontation a long time ago.

The diplomat supported the principle of self-determination of the peoples and of dialogue to achieve peace and goals leading to progress and regional unity. He said his government and people have no domestic worries regarding disarmament or the arms race because we have no army or armaments, but we are interested in actions that guarantee the progress of the peoples within the framework of freedom.

Finally, he said that Costa Rica agrees with the position of the Group of Six. The search for disarmament and peace is a postulate that takes in the entire universe.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES CONDECA REACTIVATION

PA282221 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Jun 86 p 6 A

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican Government does not agree with the reaction of the Central American Defense Council (Condeca), which the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan Governments have advocated.

According to Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar, the Condeca would not help achieve peace in the area. "I do not believe that any army organization can bring peace. We must try to achieve Costa Rica's being at peace and neutral, because that is something that our people and Oscar Arias' government want," Garron Salazar said.

General Adolfo Blandon, Salvadoran Armed Forces chief of staff, has said that this is the most appropriate time for the reactivation of the Condeca because, according to him, Nicaragua is a threat to the region. Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Hernan Garron has said here that the Arias administration will maintain its policy of neutrality in the armed conflicts of other countries, even should the rest of the Central American countries decide to reactivate the Condeca.

## EL SALVADOR

### OFFICIAL DENIES CUBAN EXILES DENIED ASYLUM

PA281951 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Report on interview with Roberto Edmundo Viera, deputy minister of culture and communications, by reporter Oscar Venancio Ramirez; date and place not given]

[Text] Engineer Roberto Edmundo Viera, deputy minister of culture and communications, has said that he knows nothing about a report that six Cuban exiles had been in El Salvador and were denied political asylum. Upon being consulted about the capture by the Sandinist army of two Cuban mercenaries, who allegedly said that they received military training in El Salvador, the official made the following denial:

[Begin recording] I assure you that this is not true. However, you can undoubtedly also request the corresponding information from the respective military group. Nevertheless, I wish to firmly make it clear that El Salvador has maintained a neutral stand regarding the Nicaraguan issue. We have stayed out of the Nicaragua conflict. That has been our position and is the position that President Duarte maintains. [end recording]

In addition, Deputy Minister Viera commented on the pacification of Central America and said that Nicaragua should hold an internal dialogue with opposition forces. As for the $100 million in aid from the United States for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, he said that the position of the Duarte regime is to respect the decisions of any government.

[Begin recording] As a government, we do not wish to issue a position in regard to the U.S. Government action. We only say that each government makes its own decisions. We, as the salvadoran Government, as a government of Central America, are concerned about the peace in Central America and initiatives taken by Central Americans. Let us take the Salvadoran problem as an example. Here we know that the rebels receive logistical and military aid and equipment from abroad. It would be illogical for the Salvadoran Government to use this as an excuse to avoid making efforts to achieve peace in El Salvador; to make no effort to further the dialogue. Our decision is to make no excuses in the face of external problems, but to seek solutions to the Salvadoran conflict; to seek mechanisms such as the dialogue to resolve and humanize the conflict in order to achieve peace in El Salvador. [end recording]

Finally, he condemned the murder of EL DIARIO DE HOY sports columnist Orlando Valdes Aguilar. He worked at the the post office for 26 years. Valdes Aguilar was killed at noon today when he was about to enter his house in Santa Tecla.

### FDR-FMLN REPLIES TO DUARTE ON DIALOGUE

PA280239 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique issued by the FDR Executive Committee and FMLN High Command in El Salvador on 27 June]

[Text] We inform the Salvadoran people and the international public that on 26 June we delivered to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, as mediator in the dialogue between the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran Government, our reply to Duarte's proposal which was delivered to us through him on 20 June in Mexico City.

1. We (?heard) Duarte's public statement of 1 June 1986, accepting the third session of the dialogue.

2. On 3 June we publicly replied to Duarte, expressing our willingness to attend the third session of the dialogue as a continuation of the talks in La Palma and Ayagualo, for which we appointed a high-level delegation, which we announced on that occasion. The delegation, according to Duarte's proposal, would meet at the end of July or early August with government representatives in San Salvador. In a statement he made later, Duarte said that he would head the government's delegation.

3. It is our understanding that the third session of the dialogue has already been agreed to publicly by the two sides.

4. However, in Duarte's proposal expressed to us verbally by Msgr Rivera y Damas on 20 June, we found several differences and vague points as compared to the public statement. There is no mention of a possible date, agenda, or place; not is it said if Duarte will head the government's delegation. In the face of this unclear situation which creates confusion, we have decided to go by the public agreement already announced, and by the terms of our 3 June declaration.

5. With the purpose of further clarifying our proposal and facilitating the preparation and realization of the third meeting, we recommend that it be held on 30 July of this year, with the following agenda:

A. Commitment by the two parties to ensure a continuous process of dialogue until it ends in an agreement for an overall pluralist political solution that will guarantee peace with independence, justice, and democracy for El Salvador. This should be based on the proposals presented by the parties in La Palma and Ayagualo. A calendar and the necessary mechanisms should be agreed upon in order to carry out this process without interruptions.

B. Mechanism to incorporate the various national sectors through representative organizations in the discussion and search for a political solution in accordance with the La Palma agreement. Those sectors would contribute with viewpoints and propsals for a political solution in the process of dialogue between the belligerent parties.

C. Agreement on specific aspects for the humanization of war, such as the cases of prisoners, maimed, wounded, civilian population, hospitals, and medical and paramedical personnel, according to the Geneva Convention and its additional protocols on the subject.

6. We consider inadmissible the proposal of holding prior private meetings limited beforehand to the discussion of the Salvadoran Government's pretentions that we lay down our weapons and incorporate ourselves into the electoral process as Duarte, other government officials, military commanders, businessmen, and U.S. Government spokesmen have insistently mentioned. Such meetings would frustrate the aspirations of broad national sectors for a political resolution and peace. We understand the mediator's concern and interest in producing mechanisms that could ensure positive results. However, we consider that the private meetings in preparation for the public dialogue will make only sense after we have publicly agreed to discuss the proposals made by the two parties and those presented by the various national sectors, as well as to guarantee the continuity of the dialogue and to respect the agreements reached.

7. Considering the need for the various national sectors to obtain direct information in order to contribute to the search for a political resolution and peace, we propose the presence of observers from labor organizations, political parties, business associations, churches, and universities during the third session of the dialogue.

8. Finally, we believe that Duarte is obliged on this occasion to declare publicly whether he is willing to acknowledge the La Palma and Ayagualo agreements, and whether he is willing to discuss our recommendations and proposals for a political resolution, so that our people can have a clear picture of the real possibilities of future meetings. For our part, we are willing to discuss any government proposal, to hold talks before the people and have them judge our actions in this process.

In his 22 June homily, Msgr Rosas Chavez made tendentious and crooked statements consonant with his biased position, which we have criticized before, regarding the meeting between the FDR-FMLN delegation and Msgr Rivera y Damas in Mexico, which took place within a climate of mutual understanding and cordiality. We are not going to begin a polemic with Msgr Rosas Chavez, because we do not want to deteriorate or complicate the mediator's role, and we prefer to discuss the subject directly with Msgr Rivera y Damas, who we have asked for new and prompt meetings.

Once again we declare our firm determination to contribute to achieving a political resolution and a just and durable peace through dialogue and through our participation, as well as that of all the national sectors.

[Signed] FDR Executive Committee

FMLN General Command

El Salvador, 27 Jun 1986

## GUATEMALA

### CEREZO ON CONDITIONS FOR TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA270027 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] I would be willing to hold talks with the guerrillas as long as they lay down their weapons and express their desire to participate in consolidating our democracy, as any other political group, President Vinicio Cerezo said yesterday.

PRENSA LIBRE interviewed Cerezo regarding the manifesto made public by the rebels the day before yesterday, in which they ask the government to comply with five [as published] points, which include the (?discontinuation) of the Civil Defense Patrols, the organization of peasants, putting an end to violence, and developing a government in favor of the needy.

Cerezo replied: "If the guerrillas really want those things, they should lay down their weapons and participate politically. Now they have a right to do so, as long as they do not use violence." He added: Any group that rises up in arms within a democracy shows disrespect for the people. If they want violence to end, they should take the first step and participate in politics. They are free to participate here. If they want to hold talks with the government, as any other political group, they can, but first they must put down their weapons.

President Cerezo added that during his next trip to Mexico he will discuss matters of common interest with President De la Madrid, particularly the subject of Guatemalan refugees. Asked if he shared the theory that the refugee camps are used to support the Guatemalan insurgents, he replied: "What hapopens is that the guerrillas use some of the camps. Although this has not been confirmed, it could be true. In any event, the Mexican Government cannot be blamed for that situation."

CEREZO HAS 'TOTAL AND UNRESTRICTED' ARMY SUPPORT

PA292254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala, 29 Jun (EFE) -- Today, General Hector Gramajo, chief of the General Staff of the Guatemalan Armed Forces, said: "President Vinicio Cerezo has the total and unrestricted support of the Army." The remarks by the high military official dismiss reports of a "division between the civilian government and the Army," and the "threat of a coup d'etat" during the official visit that Cerezo will make to Mexico on 2-4 July.

Gramajo, who in the past few days has appeared as the leading figure of the Guatemalan Armed Forces because of his open criticism of the Christian Democratic government of President Cerezo, said: "The Army is supporting the democratic process." However, the chief of the general staff, in an interview granted to the DOMINGO magazine, a supplement of the local daily PRENSA LIBRE, said that government personnel "are not being totally effective," and that "a vacuum" exists. In this regard, he said that the Interior Ministry, whose head is attorney Juan Jose Rodil, "should be directed by a military man."

Gramajo said that the goals of the Army and of the civilian government are different, and that President Cerezo is aware of this. However, "he has political pressure, even from the U.S. Congress, which has conditioned its aid on Cerezo giving evidence that he holds the power in the country." Gramajo said that the Army "is only resolving the military problems," because there is "a group of politicians resolving the government's problems." The general affirmed: "There is no severe criticism of the civilian government, only a professional and objective observation, although some believe there has been a lack of respect."

Disagreement Denied

PA281359 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta today denied he has disagreements with Army Chief of Staff General Hector Gramajo, who made remarks last weekened about national security matters that would have marked the existence of a serious disagreement betwen the two men. Rodil dismissed this possibility today.

[Rodil] "No, there is no disagreement. First of all, let me tell you that, personally and professionally, I respect Gen Gramajo a lot and he and I are friends. We are dealing with an opinion, in this case of an active duty officer. As I have said a number of times, we must get used to the idea that if we live in a regime of freedom, people should be allowed to express their views and opinions. All Guatemalan citizens are entitled to express their views in the country. We are currently in a transition period. This entails a number of adjustments in the operation of civilian security organizations. I think it is healthy for officials to give their opinions, whether they are military, as in this case, or civilians, because this is how we shape the various policies. Honestly, I do not see any disagreement. I have heard an opinion, which I respect. Let me tell you that according to instructions I have received from the president of the republic, as the government minister, I hold close and very cordial official relations with the Defense Ministry. Personally, I am also a friend of many officers. Gen Gramajo is a close friend of mine."

The government minister, however, disagreed with Gen Gramajo regarding whether a military man or a civilian should be government minister.

[Rodil] "In truth, I feel that, under the circumstances, it is up to me to be government minister. I think any Guatemalan citizen, whether he is a civilian or a military man, could be government minister. Again you have twisted the statements. Should you be interested in a personal interpretation, I also agree with the commentaries made. An opinion has been expressed saying that, at this time, the president has deemed it appropriate to designate a civilian as government minister. At no time has this been doubted or criticized. This is why I tell you that the implication of such remarks belongs exclusively with the person who made the remarks."

President Vinicio Cerezo also denied the existence of disagreements between Rodil and Gramajo.

[Cerezo] "What differences? Theirs are varied opinions that occur in a democratic state. They were inteviewed. I did not have to participate in the interview. They expressed their views. There is absolute unity, yet this is a unity in diversity, as in every democracy. He is entitled to express his views and many of the things he said appear to me to be timely and appropriate, particularly his pointing out that there is a systematic stance against the military throughout the country. They are entitled to defend themselves, right?"

The president said that no change in his cabinet is contemplated

[Cerezo] "No change of ministers has been planned for the near future. At present, I find no reason for one.

[Unidentified reporter] "Gen Gramajo has hinted that the politicians are not managing the government well and that there are gaps and deficiencies. He also said that the military could fill such gaps.

[Cerezo] "That is your interpretation. I do not interpret it like that. He said that in the current process of adaptation there are some things that have not been done due to the very same process of adaptation and this is true.

[Reporter] "About the suitability of a military man occupying the post of government minister?

[Cerezo] "He said that some think this could be important, but Minister Rodil will continue as minister."

GROUP DEPORTED FROM HONDURAS PLOTTED COUP

PA272118 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A group of Guatemalans who were recently deported from Honduras were organizing a rebel faction with the purpose of ousting the Jose Azcona Hoyo government, it was reported here today. The reports reaching Guatemala City say that the deported individuals arrived at a place known as El Florida in Capotan municipality, Chiquimula Department. It is now up to the Guatemalan authorities to decide on their situation, it was reported.

EXXON CONTRACTOR LEAVES EL PETEN; SECURITY CITED

PA272014 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A petroleum company that had a subcontract for exploring in Guatemala has left the country, alleging lack of security in the area of El Peten where they were conducting operations. A total of 300 men will be left unemployed as a result of the departure of this company, the (?Geo Source, Inc), that was drilling wells for Esso International Company. However, Esso will continue operations in Guatemala.

Well-informed sources said that the company decided to leave the country because several company officials were attacked last week by some subversive individuals who set a helicopter on fire. "Here's the World" [title of newscast] tried this morning to interview the manager of the company leaving Guatemela but we were told he is in El Peten paying the workers who will be left without a job.

## HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT SAYS CONTRAS MUST LEAVE COUNTRY

PA271530 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Heran Reyes report]

[Text] After the approval of $100 million for the Nicaraguan rebels, as the government of Ronald Reagan attempts to topple the government of President Daniel Ortega, the Honduran Government, through its spokesman Lisandro Quezada, has at last agreed not to allow the contras to remain in Honduran territory any longer because the United States approved the direct aid. According to international critics, Honduras had provided aid on orders from the U.S. President. Lisandro Quezada asserts that the Honduran president will keep his promise to remove the contras so as not to become involved in the Nicaraguan domestic strife.

[Begin recording] [Quezada] President Jose Azcona Hoyo has already decided that Honduras has no role to play in the actons by the contras.

[Reyes] He had said that he would remove or dislodge the contras from Honduran territory by whatever means. Do you think that with the arrival of the $100 million aid [word indistinct] Nicaraguans, the contras will definitely leave?

[Quezada] They have to leave. They no longer have any pretext to stay inside our border. They said that they were forced to flee the Sandinists, and entered our territory in zones which are not patrolled by our authorities. That claim is no longer valid. They must now enter into their territory and stay there. They have no pretext to come back here.

[Reyes] Does this mean a split between the Honduran Government and Armed Forces and the Nicaraguan counterrevolution... [station goes off the air]

## Congress President Comments

PA271940 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Carlos Montoya, president of the Honduran Congress, has said that the Nicaraguan contras should fight in their own country so that Honduras can maintain its neutrality. He also proposed an urgent meeting of OAS foreign ministers or that the 17th OAS meeting be renewed so that an inter-American peace force will be created to force Nicaragua to fulfill its commitments to the OAS. Here are Montoya's statements to reporter Jose Trino Murillo:

[Begin recording] [Montoya] We now believe that with those resources they can fight in their own territory to defend their ideas and Honduras can be at peace and not get involved in the conflict. Nevertheless, I think an OAS foreign ministers conference should be convened to seek a political solution before a confrontation leads to thousands and thousands of deaths in the region.

[Murillo] Why did you speak yesterday about the danger of a Lebanization in this country?

[Montoya] Because you know what can happen with a well-armed army of 15,000 men occupying our territory. I think there is national concern about this. I know that the Armed Forces are very concerned about this. We do not want those people in Honduras and the sooner they leave, the better.

[Murillo] Does this aid help to maintain our security system?

[Montoya] This aid forces them to fight. They cannot continue talking about a counterrevolution far from their country. They have to fight in their country because it is a problem that the Nicaraguans have to resolve. Nevertheless, from the politica standpoint, I think that the conference of OAS foreign ministers, I think it was the (?17th), should urgently meet. It was left open when te FLSN promised to undertake a pluralistic revolution. If we return to that plan, we can prevent thousands of deaths. There must be a political action by all Latin America to attain democratization in Nicaragua and a peaceful solution before the conflict degenerates into a tradegy with unforeseeable consequences in the region. We cannot even predict what consequences a large-scale East-West conflict in the Central American would have.

[Murillo] (?You say that) this aid forces the contras to leave the country, but how are you going to guarantee that this will be done?

[Montoya] Well, this is not the responsibility of the government alone. It is the responsibility of all the Honduran people. I think that the Armed Forces have the constitutional duty of watching over the territorial integrity and our full sovereignty. The military institution will have to see that this is done.

[Murillo] Have there been any talks about the way to force the contras to go back to their country?

[Montoya] Well, they will have to leave. If they are in Honduras, they will have to leave. If they are on the border, they will have to leave. Honduras cannot continue to put up with such a situation. I think that this aid will free Honduras from the presence of an army of displaced persons without resources which exerted a pressure that could provoke a bigger conflict for us [words indistinct] or the desire to take over a territory.

[Murillo] There is something we have forgotten to address. Do you think that as a result of this aid, Contadora has practically nothing else to do because the aid goes against the principles established in the peace act?

[Montoya] I think that when the signing of the peace act was rejected in June, Contadora exhausted all its diplomatic efforts. Contadora is exhausted. There must now be a Latin American initiative in the OAS to seek an urgent political solution.

[Murillo] Are you proposing this?

[Montoya] Well, we have proposed it. President Azcona proposed it to the OAS during his visit to Washington. The conference of foreign ministers would have to be reactivated so that the FSLN can fulfill the eight points it had promised to Latin America in the conference of foreign ministers whose sessions were not closed. It can be urgently convened to see if the Nicaraguan regime firmly promises to undertake democratization and national reconciliation, and to establish freedom, political and economic pluralism, and nonalignment. This would resolve this great conflict. Perhaps we would have to create an inter-American force to guarantee the fulfillment of those commitments and to prevent a confrontation between the two powers as a result of the ideological and political solidarity that both the U.S. and Soviet Governments give to those involved in this Central American crisis.

[Murillo] It seems that your position is similar to the one held by Costa Rican President Arias Sanchez, who said that Latin American solidarity is needed to resolve the Central American problems. This is interesting because this shows that there is an agreement of views by the governments.

[Montoya] All the freely elected Central American presidents want the Nicaraguan problem to be resolved peacefully and they want the forum of the OAS to be used. Otherwise, it would be very hard for the Central Americans to avoid an armed confrontationa and bloodshed which, as I told you, would have unforeseeable consequences.

[Murillo] But many people think that the aid worsens the Nicaraguan situation and therefore, the regional problem.

[Montoya] The aid creates military pressure on the Nicaraguan regime. It creates military pressure that forces it to negotiate if it does not want to get involved in a war. The amount is not what is important -- it could be $1 billion or any amount. The approval of the Congress signifies a political decision to support the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. It is the same as it was with regard to Vietnam. We have to look at history. The economic aspect in a decision of this nature is not the only thing. The significant thing is the political decision to support the Nicarguan counterrevolutionary movement and the strengthening of the freely elected governments of the continent.

[Murillo] Might another meeting of presidents be held to address this problem of solidarity? But not like the Guatemala meeting where no definite conclusion was reached about the regional problem.

[Montoya] There should rather be a request by the four Central American presidents to urgently convene the American foreign ministers to decide on the presence of an inter-American force in Nicaragua to guarantee the fulfillment of the eight points.

[Murillo] But do you propose a meeting of presidents first to discuss adequate mechanisms in this regard?

[Montoya] There could be direct consultations. There could be direct consultations this very day so that the four democratically elected presidents can jointly convene a conference of foreign ministers. [end recording]

FDN On Withdrawal Plans

PA282024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1952 GMT 28 Jun 86

[By German Reyes]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist forces operating out of Honduras may leave this country when they receive the $100 million recently donated by the United States, it learned here today. A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) asserted that once they have sufficient military supplies, foodstuffs, medicine, and other necessities, they will leave Honduras to continue their struggle on Nicaraguan soil.

FDN spokesman Carlos Icaza said that 80 percent of their fighters are in Nicaraguan territory and 20 percent are in Honduras recovering from serious wounds or providing logistical support to the rest of the troops. During an interview granted by Icaza to the newspaper TIEMPO of San Pedro Sula, in northern Honduras, the rebel leader said that the FDN has over 20,000 fighters.

We warned that once the $100 million in aid which U.S. President Ronald Reagan was able to obtain is received, the attacks against the Sandinists "will no longer be by land" [ya no seran por tierra]. The number of fighters may increase to 30,000 or 40,000 because of the U.S. aid, he added.

The FDN leadership also expects desertions from the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] to increase. According to Icaza, 600 EPS soldiers deserted in May to join the "freedom commandos" grouped under the FDN.

The rebels are anxiously waiting for the arrival of the U.S. aid to carry out an offensive throughout Nicaragua with their 20 regional commands. The anti-Sandinists are using Soviet, Belgian, and U.S. rifles, RPG-7's, mortars, antiaircraft batteries, and combat planes. They also have transport planes of the DC-3 type, two Huey helicopters and small Cessna airplanes.

According to the sources, the contras function with a strategic command, a tactical operations command, and several regional commands, including the Nicarao, Segovia, Juan Castro, Alonzo Arias, Salvador Perez, Santiago Meza, Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, San Jacinto, Quilali, 15 of September, Larry McDonald, and Jorge Salazar I, II, and III. The source also said that the relatives of the fighters have fled from Nicaragua and are now near the fighters' camps in Honduran territory. Icaza admitted that those groups of people represent a problem for the FDN because they have to be fed and given other type of assistance. In eastern Honduras there are more than 10,000 Nicaraguan refugees and a large number of people without identification papers, most of them relatives of the anti-Sandinist rebels.

During the past 4 years the Honduran Army and Government have been denying that there are counterrevolutionary forces in their territory.

ORTEGA SPEECH ATTACKS U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

PA280259 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0057 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega at a ceremony honoring people who will participate on 28 June in the march commemorating the seventh anniversary of the tactical withdrawal of Masaya; place not given -- live]

[Text] Today....[changes thought] On this date, at 0400, the U.S. Government's mercenaries attacked a peasant cooperative in Camoapa. What has been the result of this cowardly and criminal attack? Seven children were victims of this criminal attack. They were peasant children. Four of them died: 9-year-old Marlene Ortega Sandoval, 7-year-old Mercedes Ortega Sandoval, 5-year-old Juan Gabriel Hurtado, and a boy whose name has not been specified. Three children were wounded by the mercenary forces: 9-year-old Hilda Ortega Sandoval, 4-year-old Carlos Ortega Sandoval, and 3-year-old Elvin Ortega Sandoval.

In less than 30 hours, the world has learned about two decisions: one unjust decision, one brutal decision, one decision which gives strength to the mercenary forces' criminal activities so that they may continue to assassinate the Nicaraguan people, so that they may continue to assassinate the Nicaraguan children. In less than 30 hours, on the one hand, the U.S. Congress became involved in the criminal action that the U.S. President has been supporting against the Nicaraguan people. The U.S. Congress approved financial aid to the mercenary forces, the mercenary forces' military training, the delivery of weapons for the mercenary forces.

However, in less than 30 hours the Nicaraguans and the world also learned about an important, historic ruling: the International Court of Justice's ruling. It has unequivocally singled out the killer and the culprit. It has singled out the U.S. Government for its terrorist policy against Nicaragua. In less than 30 hours we have, on the one hand, an injustice. The U.S. Congress casts a vote on behalf of democracy and, on the other hand, we have justice. The people and governments of the world cast a vote to defend peace, to defend true democracy.

We are gathered here today, to begin this march to commemorate a withdrawal. The march to commemorate a withdrawal, on the Sandinist revolution's seventh anniversary, reminds us of the heroic actions carried out by the people in Managua to counter the Somozist dictatorship's attacks with the United States' support. So, when they began their withdrawal they were in fact beginning the march toward their definite victory over the Somozist dictatorship [word indistinct] Nicaraguan people's firm decision to struggle. Today, we reassert....[changes thought] today we renew their decision, their firm decision to fight and defend the revolution.

The revolution has been dealt a blow. The blow has also been dealt to the Latin American people and the Latin American governments which have always been interested in the achievement of peace -- the Contadora Group, the Support Group. The blow has also been dealt to the European, Asian, African and socialist community governments -- all the governments in the world which have demanded respect for the Nicaraguan people's self-determination, a peaceful resolution of controversies, and a dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua. The blow has been dealt by the U.S. Government and Congress, a Congress that was divided on its vote, but pledged by a majority of 221 to 212 votes to support the terrorist policy of the United States against Nicaragua.

What does this mean to the Nicaraguan people? It means that the activities of the mercenary forces will continue; that the mercenary forces will receive more weapons; that the mercenary forces will continue to stage attacks against the Nicaraguan people, children, peasants, and workers. This also means that the U.S. Government has practically declared war on Nicaragua. That is a war declaration against Nicaragua. However, besides this, and most dangerous of all, is the fact that the U.S. Government will directly and openly involve its military advisers. It will bring them to Central America to bleed the Central American peoples.

This also means that the United States will make great efforts to involve the Central American governments, particularly the Honduran, Costa Rican, and Salvadoran Governments, in an action against Nicaragua, which would fulfill Reagan's dream: to stage a military intervention in our country.

That is why the Congress also decided to approve $75 million to give to each Central American country. It appropriated $100 million for the mercenaries and $75 million for each one of the Central American countries. This means that the war imposed on us by the United States will continue and expand; that the terrorist actions will increase; that the danger of a military intervention by U.S. troops is greater today than before the approval of the $100 million. This demands of we Nicaraguans a greater determination to come to terms with this war.

If the U.S. Government is hurling itself against us openly, insulting the world to attack us, what resort do we Nicaraguans have? Is it possible to normalize the country's situation under these circumstances? Is it possible that the country will return to normality, that politicial pluralism, mixed economy, freedom of the press, which we have defended and continued to defend, will advance normally under these circumstances? Is it possible for the Nicaraguan Government to continue being tolerant and flexible? Is it possible that we continue to let the U.S. Government maintain a newspaper in this country....[crowd interrupts to shout "No!," "The cardinal to the stake!;" laughter, applause, chants slogans]

Will we allow those who are nothing but direct instruments of the U.S. Government's terrorist policy to continue to take advantage of our political pluralism? [crowd chants: "No!"] Will we continue to be tolerant with them...[crowd chants: "No!"] because they hold certain positions, hierarchies, or civilian titles? [crowd chants: "No!," slogans] This is the people's response.

The Nicaraguan who stays, he who loves Nicaragua, who loves his country, his people: Let him stay! Those who love Reagan should leave Nicaragua! [crowd chants slogans]

Those who love the counterrevolution and Reagan, those who have defended the counterrevolution and Reagan, who have spoken on behalf of the contras and Reagan in the U.S. Congress: Let them go to Miami and to Reagan; and if they are brave enough let them go fight in the mountains, let them go to the contra camps! [crowd chants approval] The people will be here, fighting them on our own turf! [crowd chants: "They shall not pass!," other slogans]

There is too much blood in Nicaragua, too much blood, too much sacrifice, too much grief in Nicaragua. The victims of the U.S. Government's aggression in these years are more than 29,000 of whom 16,416 are Nicaraguans who have been killed, 16,416 dead Nicaraguans. Of these 16,416 dead Nicaraguans, all of them victims of the U.S. Government's terrorist policy, 4,313 are Nicaraguans who have fallen defending the revolution and 12,103 are Nicaraguans who have been killed confronting our people as blind instruments of the U.S. Government's terrorist policy. But they are also the victims of this terrorist policy, of this aggressive policy.

There is too much blood, there is too much grief, there is too much sacrifice for us to continue to tolerate those who disrespect the Nicaraguan people, those who disrespect the blood of our martyrs and heroes, those who disrespect our laws, those who, on behalf of pluralism and the freedom of the press, try to open a domestic front in favor of the U.S. Government's terrorist policy. [crowd chants slogans: "But we know where they are;" "When the invision comes, they will be the first to fall"] We continue to defend political pluralism we continue to defend the freedom of the press. The measures that have been taken here against Reagan's newspaper have been to suspend it for an indefinite time. [crowd applauds and shouts] What does this mean? What does this mean? [repeats himself] Well, we have not confiscated facilities (?due to Reagan). No, we have not burned them either. [Laughs] If Reagan wants to have a spokesman in Nicaragua, do you know what he has to do? Cease the aggression, end the war against Nicaragua, because we do not fear the civic struggle, we do not fear the ideological struggle, we do not fear the political struggle. In this terrain, we confront Reagan's ideologists whom we are willing to confront within our country's political pluralism.

But, under these circumstances of aggression, of war, you see the instruments to spread imperialism, instruments of death, to defend terrorism, to defend crimes against our people. You see some political parties and religious leaders who have become instruments of the U.S. Government's terrorist policy. Then, under these circumstances, we will not be so naive as to accept this civic struggle, because there is no such civic struggle, there is a war on here, and war must be responded with war. [shouts, slogans]

If Reagan loves LA PRENSA so much, and he loves so much some political parties and some trade unions that are but political groups such as the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], and if he loves so much some cardinal or some bishop [shouts], if he wants all these people to move in full freedom in this country, then let Reagan contribute so that our country lives in normalcy, end the war, cease aggression against our people, and then there will be normalcy. Then there will be no problems with these gentlemen. Perfect, he could be White House chaplain. [catcalls and shouts, applause]

We respect and will continue respecting our people's religious beliefs and practices, but we are not going to deceive ourselves or accept the political actions of those who are helping the criminals to kill our people. We believe in the freedom of the press and we will continue to defend it, but we are not going to let those who are nothing but spokesmen of the terrorist policy of the U.S. Government to do as they please. We defend the right to organize in this country of any political or ideological belief, but we are not going to allow them to take advantage of this right, to turn some of these rights into instruments of those promoting the terrorist policy of the U.S. Government against Nicaragua.

That is the situation we are facing. We did not look for this new situation. We proposed and continue proposing peace to the U.S. rulers. We accepted the Contadora Group's positions and efforts. A few weeks prior to the U.S. Congress' voting, Nicaragua made very specific proposals for the discussion of the armament issue, armaments that can be described as negotiable armaments. We also presented a list of weapons with the purpose of negotiating them.

Under those circumstances, under those circumstances [repeats himself], this can even represent a risk because the U.S. Government's reply to Nicaragua's peace initiatives, the U.S. Congress' reply to the Contadora and the Lima Group's proposal was to approve the $100 million for the mercenary forces and the $300 million for the Central American governments. What for? To intensify the war against Nicaragua.

We have the right and the moral obligation -- the FSLN National Directorate, the Nicaraguan Government -- we have a duty toward our people, we have the duty to supply all the Nicaraguan people with all the necessary armaments to be able to defend this revolution. [shouts]

The decision adopted by the U.S. Congress -- which let the U.S. Government and, above all, President Reagan blackmail it -- is not shared by the American people, because the American people do not want a war with the Nicaraguan people. They are people who want peace. The American people are a peace-loving people, they are not a war-loving people. With this decision, with the tacit approval to bring U.S. military advisers to the area to train the mercenary forces, they are endangering the lives of those U.S. citizens, because they can be absolutely sure -- even running the risk of having Reagan replying to us with a bombing or an invasion -- that if those mercenaries get in our way, we will, we will [repeats himself] [crowd shouts: "annihilate them] fight against them, and they will die. [crowd shouts: "Here and there, Yankees will die]

We do not want, we do not want to kill U.S. people, but if they are sent here to die, they will die here, whether they come here as advisers or as part of the Yankee invading troops, they will die here. In the same way the Somozist guard was defeated, the imperialist intervention will be defeated. [applause, crowd shouts slogans]

We will continue defending peace, we will continue defending peace. [repeats himself] [applause] We will continue defending peace, we will continue defending peace following international legal order. And today, we are stronger than the U.S. Government, despite all its economic and military power. We are stronger because we have morals, reason, and justice on our side, and that was stated by the International Court of Justice. We will continue struggling for peace, always resorting to dialogue and negotiation with the United States. But the best defense of peace, the best defense of peace [repeats himself] begins here in Nicaragua. It begins with our permanent disposition, with the permanent disposition of the entire Nicarabuan people, of all the honest citizens, with the permanent disposition to defend this country, to fight aggression, to strengthen the workers' unity, to strengthen all the nation's unity, to continue fighting in every front and trench -- the economic, military, and cultural fronts. We will continue to fight in every trench; we will continue to fight with the spirit, tenacity, and heroism of the soldiers who rose in revolt in Managua and in our entire country on 18 and 19 July.

We will continue fighting with the firmness of our heroes and martyrs. We will continue fighting with Sandino's and Carlos Fonseca's determination and example. We will continue fighting until victory or death. We will continue fighting for this homeland. Free fatherland or death.

## Ramirez News Conference

PA272131 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Report on news conference held by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado with unidentified reporters in Guatemala City on 26 June -- passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Ramirez] "In the first place, I wanted to say that allocating these resources constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and principles of justice, which must guide international relations.

"From the start, we said that we did not give the U.S. Congress -- much less the U.S. Government -- the right to propose and discuss support for mercenary forces who want to destabilize and topple the Nicaraguan Government.

"In the second place, the approval comes at a time when the Contadora Group is making in its most important peace efforts, when the Central American governments have received a specific peace proposal from the Contadora Group has conducted on behalf of eight Latin American countries and the Latin American commitment."

The Nicaraguan vice president had harsh words for the U.S. aid to the contras.

[Ramirez] "Greater suffering for the Nicaraguan people, greater limitations, greater shortages, greater difficulties: We are financing this war, which is already in its fifth year with the sweat and work of our people. We ourselves have been waging this war. We are waging it on the battlefields, in factories, in the rural areas, in agricultural and livestock production. Nicaragua is not a rich country. Nicaragua is a poor country that must face the most powerful nation in the world. I feel that this is the fact that must be basically considered. This is not an East-West struggle. If it were an East-West struggle, it would obviously be much easier for us.

"This is a difficult struggle because an impoverished and small nation is facing a huge power capable of printing dollars at the U.S. mint, which is the world's central bank. [6-second break in transmission] we have to generate wealth to (?subsidize) this war with the [words indistinct] the sweat of poor Nicaraguans. This is the great injustice and atrocity this aggression implies. However, this is an aggression against one people.

"The people of Nicaragua have never in history gotten down on their knees. We have been fighting against foreign intervention since 1856, and we have over 100 years of experience in enforcing our rights as a sovereign people. There will not be any economic difficulty, shortage, or hardship that will make us forsake our effort to defend a free and sovereign country in Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan vice president warned that the U.S. Government action may lead to conflict in the area.

[Ramirez] "The United States has imposed a tragic mistake and a historic blindness. President Reagan was able to sway certain undecided congressmen over to his extremist and radical side, paving the way for a dangerous U.S. Government involvement in a conflict or in an already explosive region in the world such as Central America. Each extra dollar the United States invests in financing the counterrevolution or in bringing weapons -- even heavy weapons -- like the ones the counterrevolution will receive starting in October, just adds fire to a powder keg that has already been ignited in Central America; increases the risks of widespread conflict, and courts the risk of Vietnamizing the Central American region. This blind and reckless attitude is bringing those risks to Central America."

## PLI Leader Reacts

PA271332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0342 GMT 27 Jun 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The approval of the $100 million for the contras gives the Sandinists leeway to continue their plans for the "total" militarization of Nicaragua, a ranking member of the opposition Independent Liberal Party [PLI] said today.

PLI President Virgilio Godoy said that the Sandinists will also continue their military buildup based on the allegation that the aid appropriation constitutes a form of aggression. Yesterday, after a lengthy and heated debate, the U.S. House of Representatives approved by a vote of 221 to 209 the proposal introduced by Republican Michael Edwards.

Godoy said that the outcome of the congressional vote means that war will continue in Nicaragua at higher levels than the prevailing ones. "The country will continue to bleed and to destroy us because the Soviet Union will furnish the military means the FSLN asks them for," Godoy explained.

The PLI is one of the seven Nicaraguan political parties that are represented in the national constituent assembly.

Virgilio Godoy said that now the Sandinists will be able to claim "for an indefinite period of time" that their government's administrative ineptness, the professional incompetence of its officials, and the recurrent failure of its economic policies "is the result of the support" for the anti-Sandinists.

At the same time the FSLN will attempt to claim that the generalized shortage of products is solely caused by this situation, the political leader, who is a deputy of his party to the National Assembly, added.

According to Godoy, Wednesday's developments will be used by the government as justification "to repress with more intensity" the country's peaceful, civic organizations.

The political parties, professional associations, trade unions, and the church will all be targets of repression "to eliminate all expressions of dissent and approach their dream of a single party imposed by force," Godoy said. The Liberal leader said there is no possible military solution to the Nicaraguan conflict. He added that is why the PLI will redouble its efforts, together with the other political parties, to seek a negotiated soluton to the crisis "among Nicaraguans."

We will work to achieve a national reunification that will force the superpowers to vacate the space they have been occupying in this conflict, which has gone on for too long, Godoy warned. He pointed out that this situation is particularly punishing for the country's youths and peasants, who are in the theater of war, and to the poorer sectors of Nicaraguan society in general.

## LEADERS APPLAUD DECISION RENDERED BY ICJ

### Ortega Remarks

PA271330 Managua International Service in Spanish 1246 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] It is a political and moral victory that gives us strength to resist the aggression. It is a victory of the Nicaraguan people. This is what Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan president, stated when he learned of the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice.

Listeners of the international transmission of the Voice of Nicaragua, here are President Ortega Saavedra's remarks:

[Begin recording] This is very important for Nicaragua, the peoples of the Third World, the nations that are members of the Nonaligned Movement, and the Latin American peoples. It is a victory for the Nicaraguan people and a recognition to their tenacity and confidence vis-a-vis international law and justice. I talked with Father Miguel D'Escoto early today, and he gave me the details of the 16 points. In addition, he also gave many details in the interview he granted to the Voice of Nicaragua. We must recognize Father D'Escoto's personal effort in all this at the court and on important matters of this International Court trial. We must also recognize the work of the team of U.S. and Nicaraguan lawyers who did a truly extraordinary job.

The important thing here is that only a few hours after the U.S. Government and the U.S. Congress approved the financing of the mercenary forces and practically declared war on Nicaragua, at dawn today the International Court of Justice condemned this decision made by the U.S. Congress and President to continue the war against Nicaragua and the financing of mercenry forces (?thus involving military actions) in the terrorist policy against Nicaragua. Therefore, it is clearly being shown to the world that justice is on the side of Nicaragua and the U.S. Government has become, as of this moment, an outlaw government. They have become criminals unless they heed the Court's ruling, which urges them to stop the aggression against the Nicaraguan immediately.

Consequently, this is a very important victory. It is a political and moral victory that gives us greater strength to resist, fight, and defeat the aggressive and terrorist policy of the U.S. leaders. It will certainly result in a greater militant solidarity from the peoples of Latin America and the world. It will also result in a solidaristic recognition of the Nicaraguan people's struggle by the serious and responsible governments of the international community.

This is all I wanted to say, and I also wanted to congratulate the Nicaraguan people because it is their victory most of all. [end recording]

## D'Escoto Interview

PA271325 Managua International Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman by unidentified reporters at the International Court of Justice at The Hague -- live relay]

[Text] [D'Escoto] We have just witnessed something the entire world must consider a victory for peace, a victory of all the Third World countries, a victory for Latin America, and even a victory for the U.S. people and all the peoples who want peace. Today the hopes of the peoples who want justice through peaceful means have undoubtedly been strengthened. The International Court of Justice has clearly and definitely defended Nicaragua's rights to life, peace, self-determination, independence, and has very clearly condemned the illegal use of force by the United States against Nicaragua. The Court has viewed this from the viewpoint of common law, the Law of Treaties, and international humanitarian law. By all means there has been a clear and categorical condemnation and an appeal to the United States to cease its illegal policy and immediately get together with Nicaragua to begin studying the means to compensate Nicaragua for so much damage and suffering caused to our people.

[Reporter] Father Miguel: What are the highlights of this legal ruling by the International Court of Justice, which we are all celebrating early this morning in Managua?

[D'Escoto] Actually, there are 16 points that were voted on, and Nicaragua has won all points by an overwhelming majority. As I have said, the important part is that the United States is condemned for having made illegal use of force, for having meddled in the Nicaraguan affairs. The ruling also rejects the plans of the U.S. Administration to justify its actions by saying that it was making use of the right to collective self-defense. It is clearly stated that Nicaragua is not a threat to any country, and the United States is ordered to discontinue this illegal action and begin talks to compensate Nicaragua. Those are the basic points. As I have said, the language used is very clear, is very categorical, and it defends Nicaragua's right to determine its own political, economic, and social destiny, based on the wishes of its own peoples, and rejects the alleged rights of the United States to meddle in the internal affairs of our country or any other country to impose the political, economic, and social measures that the United States wants.

[Reporter] Father, there are people trying to play down this ruling by saying that the United States previously warned that it would not accept the International Court of Justice rulings on Central American affairs, in general, and specifically on Nicaraguan affairs. In light of international law, can you explain the importance of that ruling, which we believe is unprecedented in the world?

[D'Escoto] I believe that only those who are extremely ignorant, to say the least, can claim that this ruling is irrelevant merely because the United States has tried to disavow the jurisdiction of the court. In the first place, anyone having a minimum of education is fully aware that the Court is the organization that must decide whether it has power to handle such a case and if it falls within its jurisdiction. The court has already decided on this. The fact that the United States then decided -- predicting that it would be condemned -- to disavow the jurisdiction of the Court cannot affect this case in any way. Disavowing the Court's jurisdiction cannot be enforced in a retroactive manner.

Undoubtedly, the United States is compelled to abide the ruling of the Court. Nicaragua hopes this ruling will force the United States to reconsider its policy of state banditry and state terrorism, and will then decide to join the nations that respect international commitments and the ruiing on civilized coexistence. Nicaragua also hopes that the United States will then give up -- once and for all -- its covert war policy. If the United States does not do this, then there are several alternative Nicaragua may use to continue insisting on achieving peace by abiding by the law.

[Reporter] Father, the ruling says that the United States must make reparations for the damage done. The International Court of Justice will decide on the amount and manner of reparations, in the event the two parties do not reach an agreement to this effect. In other words, the amounts must also be determined by the International Court of Justice, in the event the United States decides not to make reparations for all the damage done?

[D'Escoto] Precisely, or if in the event the United States decides to consider the possibility of paying indemnification, and what the United States offers is entirely unsatisfactory. In this case, if the bilateral negotiations fail, the Court will then decide on this.

[Reporter] Father, what steps will folow? We understand that you are leaving for New York today.

[D'Escoto] I am leaving right now for the airport. As you know, this month I am celebrating my 25th anniversary of priesthood. The father superior of my order, the Maryknolls, is summoning all of us to our home in New York. That is, he is summoning all of us who were ordained together 25 years ago. I am going to arrive a little late, as the celebrations begin 3 hours before I arrive in New York. However, I will be there all day tomorrow and Sunday, when we will celebrate a high mass at noon. Following that, I will immediately go to the city and will meet with the UN secretary general and the acting chairman of the UN Security Council. After that, I will leave for Nicaragua.

[Reporter] By the way, Father, about 25 years in priesthood: Just a few months ago, and about this same time -- it is 0550 [time as heard] here -- Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman began a 15-day walk for peace along the Stations of the Cross. Together with the peasants, workers, students, women, elderly, children, they all prayed for peace and life in Nicaragua and Central America. What can the priest and foreign minister -- Miguel D'Escoto -- tell those thousands upon thousands of companeras and companeros, from Jalapa to Managua, who accompanied him and all of our people in these Stations of the Cross for peace and life? Today, from the International Court of Justice, what can Father and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman say?

[D'Escoto] In the first place, I want to say that the sacrifices and prayers of all those peasants and workers -- including those elderly people and children who could barely walk from Jalapa -- were a clamor that was not ignored by God. This victory is their victory; it is the victory of all the people of Nicaragua, a people who will always defend to the very last consequences its sovereignty and independence, but which wants to live in peace to develop our country and meet the needs of our people. This has been the victory of all those people who accompanied us, and all of the people of Nicaragua who are fighting, who are defending -- weapons in hand -- its sovereignty and independence; as well as of the people who are praying and begging for peace. This is a victory of all the people, and we are united with all of them in a spiritual manner in this moment of joy, although we know that the United States insists on its aggression.

We must remain alert, because although this has been a victory for peace, peace has not yet been achieved in Nicaragua because the United States continues with its warmongering stand. The United States continues insisting on ousting our government and destroying our revolutioin, precisely because this revolution demands the right to independence. That is what the United States does not want to admit.

LA PRENSA DIRECTORS ON NEWSPAPER'S CLOSURE

PA272308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 27 Jun (AFP) -- The indefinite closure of the opposition's newspaper LA PRENSA, which was ordered Thursday by the Sandinist government, is a "black moment for the Nicaraguan people," its directors said today.

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, president of the newspaper's board of directors and former member of the Nicaraguan government junta, said that "we always warned that on the day LA PRENSA was suppressed, the last breath of freedom would be extinguished in Nicaragua."

During a press conference, Barrios said that "the frequent dreadful threats against the evening newspaper have come true, and we believe that distressing days are ahead for our people."

In justifying the drastic measure against LA PRENSA, the Interior Ministry said that the newspaper "acted as a spokesman for the interests of the aggressive power (United States) and has been increasing the level of its provocations and misinformation, trying to justify the U.S. aggression and denying the Contadora Group's (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) capability to bring peace to Central America."

The daily's directors said that by closing the newspaper, the government "is showing its inability to coexist with a free news media, even though the daily has been brutally muzzled." They insisted that the recent editions contained "balanced" materials, rejecting the government's accusations. "What they do not like is that we do not slavishly follow the only line of thought dictated by the FSLN," they added.

The daily's directors categorically denied that LA PRENSA is a "spokesman in Nicaragua" of the Reagan administration, as the progovernment sectors have charged. Barrios said that LA PRENSA "has been suppressed due to the immoral policy of a government that deprives the Nicaraguan people of their freedom," adding that there is war in the country because "the revolution has been betrayed."

The directors, who estimated the newspaper's circulation at 60,000 copies, recalled that "as a result of the censorship," LA PRENSA could not be published on 41 [number as received] occasions during the past 6 and 1/2 years.

LA PRENSA has announced that it will present a habeas corpus petition to the courts. However, the directors have "little hope of receiving a reply," the daily's spokesmen said.

MSGR CARBALLO DENIED ENTRANCE TO COUNTRY

PA300429 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0350 GMT 30 Jun 86

[By Matthew Campbell]

[Excerpt] Managua, 29 Jun (REUTER) -- A Nicaraguan priest, the spokesman of the local Catholic Church hierarchy, could not return to Nicaragua, reportedly after the Sandinist government did not allow him to, political sources of the opposition said today. The sources said that Msgr Bismarck Carballo was told in Miami yesterday by the Salvadoran airline TACA that he could not take its flight to Managua.

Reportedly, the ruling FSLN had warned the airline that they would not allow Carballo to enter the country, and that TACA could be fined if it did not prevent the priest from getting on the plane, the sources said. Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, head of the Catholic hierarchy in Nicaragua, has confirmed this information; however, he gave no further details. Obando y Bravo said to the press, after celebrating a mass in Niquinohomo, 30 km southeast of Managua: "The government should think this matter over, because Carballo is not a foreign priest."

EPS CLAIMS 4,000 CONTRA CASUALTIES IN 5 MONTHS

PA271732 Managua International Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Brigade Commander Hugo Torres has reported that in 5 months of this year in actions against the enemies of the Nicaraguan people, the EPS has inflicted 4,000 casualties on the Somozist counterrevolution.

Commander Torres, chief of the EPS Political Section, said that last year the mercenaries suffered 6,000 casualties in what was the beginning of a strategic defeat, which is now being intensified with the blows against the criminal bands.

In a ceremony yesterday in Nueva Guinea, located more than 200 km southeast of Managua, the high-ranking military chief presented combat banners to the Rapid Hunters, Gaspar Garcia Laviana, and Edgar Medina Battalions and to companies of Border Guard Troops.

Referring to the U.S. Congress' approval of more aid for the counterrevolutionaries, Commander Torres said that millions of the Reagan administration will confront the unwavering morale of people who will never give up.

RADIO DECRIES U.S. AID TO NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

FL281237 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nicaragua has requested an urgent UN Security Council meeting to examine the development of events in Central America after the United States approved granting $100 million to the counterrevolutionary bands. The request was made by Nicaraguan Ambassador to the UN Nora Astorga, who said the approval of the $100 million for the counterrevolutionaries is a step toward war and a slap in the face to the Contadora Group.

The terririst measure adopted by the U.S. Government has also caused wide protests in the United States. WALL STREET JOURNAL journalist Michael Kingsley says Reagan's policies violate international law. This is evidenced by cases such as Nicaragua. Actually, the U.S. journalist's opinion is nothing new. The International Courts of Justice at The Hague just confirmed it when it ruled against the United States for its intervention in Nicaragua's domestic affairs, especially for supplying weapons, financing the counterrevolutionary bands, and supporting military activities against the Central American country.

The high international court, in a 12 to 3 ruling, said the United States should immediately end all acts aimed at attacking Nicaragua. Of course, the United States will not comply and the best example of it is that the same day the international court announced its ruling, Washington's House of Representatives approved $100 million in aid to implement the policy of state terroism advocated by the Reagan administration against the Nicaraguan people. This is why -- as Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has just asserted -- the Sandinist revolution has the moral obligation and duty to guarantee to all the Nicaraguan people the necessary weapons to confront and defeat U.S. aggression.

Ortega Discusses Court Ruling

PA290105 Havana International Service in Spanish 2344 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Report by PRESNA LATINA correspondent Luis Cabrera in Managua]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega granted the following interview after learning about the International Court of Justice's historic ruling:

[Begin recording] [Cabrera] Good morning, Commander Daniel. We would like to ask you about the significance of the International Court of Justice's ruling at The Hague on this historic morning for Nicaragua.

[Ortega] It is extremely important for the Nicaraguan people and for the Third World, nonaligned, and Latin American people. It is a victory for the Nicaraguan people and a recognition of their tenacity and their trust in law and justice. I contacted Father Miguel D'Escoto early this morning and he gave us details about ((words indistinct)). He expanded on this during the interview with the Voice of Nicaraua. We must also recognize the personal efforts exerted by Father D'Escoto at the court, where he insisted on the importance of the International Court of Justice's ruling, plus the participation of the U.S. and Nicaraguan lawyers' team. They did a truly extraordinary job.

Now, the important thing about this is that barely a few hours after the U.S. Government... [corrects himself] the U.S. Congress approved financial aid for the mercenary forces and practically declared war on Nicaragua, the International Court of Justice clearly condemned this morning the decision by the U.S. Congress and president to continue the war against Nicaragua, to continue giving financial aid to the mercenary forces, and to involve their military advisers in their terrorist policy against Nicaragua.

Consequently, it is being clearly and unequivocally proven to the world that justice is on Nicaragua's side and that the U.S. Government has now become a government that violates the law; they will be criminals until they abide by the court's ruling, which demands that they immediately stop the aggression against the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

This was President Daniel Ortega's statement and the Nicaraguan Government's official reaction on the historic ruling issued by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL HAILED

FL282353 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Journalist Juan Francisco Alvarez commentary]

[Excerpts] The people of Brazil and Cuba are celebrating: Yesterday in the capitals of the two countries, Brasilia and Havana, an official note announced the resumption of diplomatic relations between the so-called giant of the south and Cuba after more than 22 years.

This step by Cuba and Brazil is a reaffirmation of the sovereignty of the South American country and, at the same time, a tremendous blow to the policy of blockade and isolation that the United States has attempted to impose on Cuba.

The resumption of relations is consistent with a process of democratic opening and consolidation of the economy of Brazil, which after more than 20 years of military dictatorship and obscurantism is trying to open up its market to the world.

Recently, the United States, having learned that the resumption of relations between Brazil and Cuba was imminent, sent two top officials to Brazil to attempt to impose its point of view on President Jose Sarnay's government. In his conversations with the Brazilian foreign minister and other ministry officials, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters, a former CIA deputy director and a U.S. Army 5-star general, attempted to impose Washinton's points of view, which oppose the resumption of relations between the Brazilian and Cuban peoples.

In the end, relations between the two peoples were never severed but were interrupted by an opprobrious regime headed by a military gorilla because a victorious revolution was clearly directing its influence toward all Latin American countries. Another U.S. official who tried to hinder the resumption of relations was John Whitehead, under secretary of state for Latin America [as heard]. Not only did he try to impose political views on Brazil's democratic opening toward the rest of the world, but he also attempted to open the Brazilian market to U.S. technology and manufactured products.

The pressures unleashed on Brazil have been many. There have been all kinds and have come from all sides. The Brazilian Government, however, using its sovereignty and the strength the democratic opening affords it, has taken a gigantic step forward by announcing the resumption of political, economic, and trade relations with Cuba.

A PRELA political observer noted that the resumption of relations between Cuba and Brazil was the result of a process that had the understanding and support not only of the Sarney administratiion, but also of business and political circles and of all progressive forces in the country.

Frei Betto, who is in Havana participating in the second Latin American and Caribbean popular education meeting, emotionally said it was the fruit of a great effort and much perseverance, because it is no longer a diplomatic issue but two sister nations that are united by nature, race, culture, and a desire for a peaceful future among men. This reaffirmation of Brazil's sovereignty and Cuba's position of reestablishing diplomatic relations with all nations in the world that respect our interests and our domestic and foreign policies is a new victory of the Cuban revolutionary process and of Brazil's democratic opening.

Brazilian 'Satisfaction' Noted

FL272158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Brazilian parliamentarians, government officials, and political leaders have expressed their satisfaction with the resumption of relations between Cuba and Brazil.

Marco Maciel, chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency, said the effort redeems Brazilian diplomatic tradition.

Luis Inacio Da Dilva, president of the Workers' Party, said maintaining relations with Cuba is a responsibility of any government that considers itself democratic and said he was particularly happy.

All Brazilian radio and television newscasts and the press today commented at length on the resumption of relations between Cuba and Brazil, which were interrupted 21 years ago by the Brazilian regime under pressure from the United States. For the most part, the headlines refer to future possibilities for trade and to the favorable opinions expressed by Brazilian officials. JORNAL DA BRAZIL and O GLOBO published cartoons on the resumption of diplomatic relations and symbolic expressions of friendship between the two peoples.

Yesterday, when the official note was announced, all Brazilian radio and television stations interrupted a World Cup soccer match to report the resumption of relations between Cuba and Brazil.

U.S. Reaction Reported

FL272220 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The United States has issued a discordant note in response to the news of the resumption of Cuban-Brazilian relations, a State Department source said the Brazilian decision was disappointing.

A few months ago, when it was announced that relations between Cuba and Brazil would be reestablished, Washington once again demonstrated its interventionist policy and put pressure on the Brazilian Government to prevent it from its goal.

RADIO RELOJ NOTES VOA CARIBBEAN PROJECT

FL261624 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1422 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The official U.S. radio station Voice of America will install a high-power transmitter on the island of Antigua for its programs beamed at the eastern Caribbean. The agreement grants the United States permission to use the island for ideological propaganda purposes and was signed by Antigua and Barbuda Foreign Minister Lester Bird and the U.S. Ambassador to St John's.

According to VOA's plans, the radio station will be completed in the fall of 1989 and will boost the transmission power of the station now operating on the Caribbean island of Antigua, which carries radio programs originating in Washington.

Last year, the official U.S. radio station VOA began broadcasting to neighboring Latin American countries as a result of a modernization project reportedly costing over $1 billion.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR MEETS WITH LIGACHEV

FL270256 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] CPSU Politburo member Yegor Ligachev met today with Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, who is concluding his diplomatic mission in the USSR.

During the meeting, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and camaraderie, it was evident that there was reciprocal satisfaction with the state of bilateral ties and confidence that these would continue to strengthen.

ALMEIDA MEETS SFRY OFFICIALS IN BELGRADE

FL281149 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida has met with high-level government and League of Communists of Yugoslavia officials in Belgrade. Among them were Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Republic, with whom Almeida held talks. Almeida was accompaned by the Communist Party of Cuba delegation to the 23d Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which ends today.

## BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES

FL261326 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, heading a delegation from his country, has arrived in Havana. He will sign the medium-range commercial agreement and other documents related to bilateral trade during the present 5-year period. During the Bulgarian minister's stay in Cuba, discussions on the signing of the 1986 trade protocol will be concluded. The protocol includes an analysis of the fulfillment of the pledges made by both parties.

### Meets With Rodriguez

FL281203 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, who is heading his country's official delegation on a visit to Cuba. During the fraternal meeting, the two leaders exchanged information on the economic development of their respective countries and expressed their satisfaction with the results of the negotiations which guarantee a 22-percent increase in trade during this 5-year period compared to the last 5-year period.

## 'NEGLIGENT' PERSONNEL BLAMED FOR OIL SPILL

FL251846 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] In the predawn hours of 22 June, while an oil tanker was being unloaded in Cienfuegos Bay, a spill occurred because of a faulty unloading system. The negligent and irresponsible action of the personnel in charge of this operation, who were not at their work post at the fuel enterprise, caused approximately 1,200 tons of fuel to spill in the bay.

The provincial party and people's government leadership jointly with competent organs have the situation under control and are working to clean the water to reduce to a minimum the consequences of the event.

[Signed] Basic Industry Ministry

### Spill Reportedly Under Control

FL280112 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The situation created by the spill of more than 1,000 tons of oil in Cienfuegos Bay is now under control. A large portion of the combustible fuel has been concentrated at designated points along the coast where intense cleaning efforts continue.

The province's economic and defense organs have been involved in the cleaning effort, as have specialists from the country's scientific institutions. Up to now, hundreds of metric tons of hydrocarbons have been recovered under the province's own initiatives. General cargo vehicles and motor pumps are being used to extract oil and transport it to the distribution center.